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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 17-

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

To-day's Azad Maidan Meeting To Demand Mahatma's Unconditional Release Banned By Police Chief

A. I. C. C. SECRETARY SENTENCED

Raja Rao Gets 6 Months Rigorous Imprisonment

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20.

Mr. Raja Rao, Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, was tried and sentenced to-day to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo imprisonment for one month more, for failing to report himself to the police after his release on parole.—A.P.

MADRAS LADIES JAILED
For Picketing Cloth Shops

MADRAS, Jan. 20. Srimathi Ambujammal, daughter of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, and Srimathi Gnanam, daughter of the late Sir Bashyam Iyengar, were sentenced to-day by the Third Presidency Magistrate to six months' simple imprisonment, Rs. 50 fine, in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment each under the Prevention of Mobsterism and Boycotting Ordinance and placed in Class "A."

Another lady was awarded six months' simple imprisonment on the same charge and was put in Class "B."—A.F.

8 LADY VOLUNTEERS JAILED IN BENARES
Sequel To Picketing Of British Goods

BENARES, January 20. Eight prominent lady volunteers of Benares were to-day awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment. They were arrested while picketing shops dealing in British goods.

Two ladies were arrested at Kanauj, Farrukhabad District, for defying order under section 141. One of them has a child aged one and a half years.—A.P.

EXTERNAL FROM KASHMIR.

SRINAGAR, Jan. 20. It is learnt that Maulvi Ziauddin of Poonch, against whom a warrant of arrest had been issued, has been ordered to leave the State territories by next Monday. He has given an undertaking that he will not participate in any movement during the interval. It is also learnt that one Moulvi Yasin of Sopor, has been forbidden to leave Sopor town and ordered to report himself daily to the Magistrate.—A.P.

MADRAS RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, Jan. 20. The Retrenchment Committee considered expenditure under the headings: "Heads of Provinces," "Executive Council" and "Ministers" and decided to recommend that the strength of the Cabinet may be reduced by one. The Committee further noted that considerable reduction had already been effected in Government House expenditure with his Excellency's approval.—A.P.

Women Police For Delhi?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. An experiment which is unique in the history of India is proposed to be made by the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, who has advertised for women for recruitment to the police.

Free uniform and lodging in separate women's quarters will be provided for them. The women police will deal with only women.—A.P.

MIDNIGHT UKASE FROM POLICE H. Q. Sen Gupta Arrested & Taken To Yeravda Jail.

PARSI YOUNG LADY GRADUATE SENTENCED FOR PICKETING.

The public meeting convened for to-day (Thursday) in Bombay by over 30 business and trade associations, for demanding the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi, has been banned by the Police Commissioner.

The Police Chief's ukase was handed to newspaper offices at about midnight.

The meeting, among other things would have (i) urged the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi; (ii) protested against the Ordinance regime and requested its immediate removal.

(iii) made a demand for immediate opening up of negotiations with the Congress by the Government and (iv) asked Indians to support Khaddar and Swadeshi.

The Ordinance regime had its daily toll of victims in the arrest of pickets and volunteers. Women volunteers were arrested at the Mint, including Miss Nawaz Framroz Wadia, a young lady-graduate. She was placed before Mr. Khandallawalla, who gave her 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(For details See Pages 8 and 12).

MR. SEN GUPTA ARRESTED ON BOARD THE STEAMER

Italian Captain's "No" To Police.

Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, the Bengal Congress leader, who had been on a Continental tour, was arrested on board the Italian liner s.s. "Gange" which touched Bombay harbour on Wednesday morning.

An attempt to arrest him even before the steamer touched the wharf failed because of the refusal of the Captain to surrender Mr. Sen-Gupta to the police.

SEN HURRIES TO SEE FATHER ARRESTED

Mr. Sen-Gupta's arrest in Bombay was anticipated by his son Mr. Sisir Sen-Gupta who left Calcutta post haste to Bombay on hearing rumours that his father was likely to be arrested either at Aden or at Bombay.

It appears that there was a strong rumour in Calcutta that Mr. Sen-Gupta would be arrested at Aden but as the steamer did not lay anchor at Aden, it is believed, the police could not carry out their plans.

ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL REGULATION

The arrest was effected under the Bengal Regulation of 1919 and Mr. Sen-Gupta, it is understood, was removed straight to the Yeravda Jail, Poona.

MRS. SEN-GUPTA IGNORANT ABOUT HER HUSBAND'S DESTINATION.

Mrs. Sen-Gupta who made anxious inquiries as to where her husband was being removed, it is stated, was not vouchsafed the information. She interviewed the Police Commissioner who professed ignorance and asked her to get the required information directly from the Government of India.

The result was that till Mr. Sen-Gupta left Bombay for Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon she did not know to which jail Mr. Sen-Gupta had been taken away. She then sent a telegram to Mr. Emerson, of the Government of India asking him to enlighten her as to where her husband was taken and seeking an early interview with Mr. Sen-Gupta.

POLICE OFFICERS BOARD STEAMER IN MID-STREAM.

At about 4 a.m. on Wednesday when the steamer was still in mid-stream Khan Bahadur Pettigara accompanied by two police officers who had come down from Calcutta took a launch and boarded the boat. Mr. Pettigara sought an interview with the Captain of the ship and acquainted him with the nature of his business.

CAPTAIN'S "NO."
The Captain of the ship refused to surrender Mr. Sen-Gupta to

the police, it is stated, on the ground that so long as he was on an Italian steamer he would be treated as an Italian subject and the arrest could not be effected till Mr. Sen-Gupta landed on shore in Bombay.

The police who were not prepared for this rebuff had to go back to obtain the necessary sanction of the Italian Consul for the arrest. The Deputy Commissioner of Police and officers from Calcutta therefore left the wharf to see the Italian Consul.

In the meantime the steamer touched the wharf and a large number of friends and admirers of Mr. Sen-Gupta waited on the mole eager to greet him. Some of them who had noticed Mr. Pettigara on the mole suspected that the police might have come to arrest Mr. Sen-Gupta and this suspicion was strengthened by

(Continued on page 8.)

Blow To Free Expression Of Opinion

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S "CHOTA" ORDINANCE.

The public meeting which has been banned by Police Chief was to be convened among others by the following associations:—

- (1) The Marwar Chamber of Commerce;
- (2) The Bombay Bullion Exchange;
- (3) Grain Merchants' Association;
- (4) Seeds Traders' Association;
- (5) Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mucadams' Association;
- (6) Bombay Shroff Association;
- (7) Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association;
- (8) Sugar Merchants' Association;
- (9) Hindustani Native Merchants' Association;
- (10) Rice Merchants' Association;
- (11) Shree Mahajan Association;
- (12) Deccan Merchants' Association;
- (13) Bombay Commission Agents' Association;
- (14) Yarn, Copper and Brass Merchants' Association;
- (15) Country-made Piece-Goods Association;
- (16) Mill Gin Stores Merchants' Association;
- (17) Diamond Merchants' Association;
- (18) Bombay Chemists and Druggists' Association;
- (19) Paper and Stationery Merchants' Association;
- (20) Bombay Malbar Karyana Merchants' Association;
- (21) Gum Merchants' Association;
- (22) Kharek Bazaar Meva Merchants' Association;
- (23) Moody Bazar Karyana Merchants' Association;
- (24) Moody Bazar Gud Merchants' Association;
- (25) Karayana Merchants' Association;
- (26) Copper and Brass Merchants' Association;
- (27) Electric Merchants' Association;
- (28) Bombay German Silver Merchants' Association;
- (29) Bhuleswar Silver Merchants' Association;
- (30) Grain and Seeds' Brokers' Association.

POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER

The notice over the signature of Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Police Commissioner is as under:—

It is announced in the "Sanj Vartaman" of the 20th Jan. 1932 that it is intended to hold a public meeting on the Esplanade, Maidan under the auspices of certain commercial associations in order to pass certain resolutions mentioned in the announcement. The Commissioner of Police desires it to be generally known that any meeting held for the purpose described will offend against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay which is printed below and all members of the public are warned that if they attend any such meeting they will do so at their own risk.

MAGISTRATE'S BAN

Copy of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code:—

ORDER.
Whereas it has been made to appear to me that there exist in the Town and Island of Bombay certain bodies or associations which have for their aim the furtherance of the operations or activities of the Civil Disobedience Movement and of certain associations which have been declared

MONSTER DISARMAMENT DECLARATION.

Over 2 Million Women Back It.

PARCELS OF SIGNATURES CARRIED IN HORSE VAN FOR GENEVA

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 20. A monster Disarmament declaration bearing 2,200,000 signatures, was given a grand send-off to-day at Women's International League House.

The signatures packed in brown paper parcels were loaded into decorated horse van for transport to Victoria station from where they will be despatched to Geneva on Friday. A baby girl placed the first parcel in the van symbolising hopes of future.—Reuter.

DAWES NOT TO HEAD U. S. DELEGATION

LONDON, Jan. 20. General Dawes, the United States Ambassador in London, who is at present in Washington has on invitation of Mr. Hoover accepted the chairmanship of the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation. General Dawes, with therefore, has headed the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference which will be temporarily led by Mr. Hugh Gibson, United States Ambassador in Belgium until the Secretary of State, Dr. Stimson, proceeds to Geneva for this purpose in few weeks time.—B. O. W.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

Fate Hanging In The Balance

LONDON, Jan. 20. The situation regarding the Lausanne Conference is still indefinite and is likely to remain so until Mr. Laval receives a vote of confidence for which he is asking the French Chamber and until exchanges are still proceeding between various governments' result in definite understanding regarding procedure.—B. O. W.

Pigs For Lancashire Yarn

HUNGARIAN SCHEME OF BARTER

LONDON, Jan. 20. The barter of cotton for pigs is the novel method of trade suggested to a prominent Lancashire firm of cotton spinners by the Hungarian Weavers' Association which, owing to the Hungarian Government restrictions on purchase of sterling, is unable to buy yarn. The scheme is at present under consideration.—Reuter's Special.

unlawful and whereas such operations or activities have been detrimental or prejudicial to the public safety or peace and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable, I, H. P. Dastur, Esquire, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, hereby direct that no person or persons frequenting or residing in or visiting the Municipal Wards of the City of Bombay shall, for a period of two months from this date, collect, organise, form or assist at or in any meeting or assembly or procession which has for its object the furtherance of the Civil Disobedience Movement or of any unlawful movement or of any act prejudicial to public safety or peace.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1932.
(Sd.) H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

"Europe Must Settle Its Debts Problem."

U. S. PLAIN-SPEAKING TO M. LAVAL.

A "De Facto" Moratorium Extension For Five-and-a-half Months.

FRANCE TO SACRIFICE NOTHING OF HER CREDITS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Paris.—An important pronouncement of the new Government's foreign policy was made by M. Laval in the Chamber to-day. He declared that France would sacrifice nothing of her credit without a corresponding remission of her debts. She declined to accept the solutions which were powerless to solve the crisis and which would impair French interests; while as regards Disarmament, Government maintained its predecessor's standpoint, and as the conditions demanded a definite framework which embodied respect for contracts, arbitration and definition of aggressor, mutual assistance and security.

SOUNDING AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Paris.—It is officially confirmed that M. Laval sounded the American Ambassador Mr. Walter Edge with regard to the chances of the United States agreeing to six months' or a year's extension of the Hoover moratorium. Mr. Edge has not yet received a formal reply from the State Department, but has indicated that public and political opinion in the United States is against renewal of the moratorium. He has pointed out that as no allied payment to the United States are due before 15th December there will be a "de facto" five-and-a-half months' extension of moratorium until then. Moreover the United States Presidential election will be held in November, and the result will doubtless influence the subsequent American attitude.

Washington.—The United States Government is expected to reply to Mr. Laval's moratorium overture that Europe must seek its own settlement. While there is no disposition to "slam the door," and there is a possibility of further American concessions, it is held essential that the European nations should restore confidence among themselves before demanding a further debt postponement.

(Later).—The United States Government has informed M. Laval that Europe must settle its debts problem without interference by the United States.—Reuter.

"HELENA" HOPS OFF TO CAPE TOWN.

20,000 LETTERS AND BOX OF EGGS

LONDON, Jan. 20. Punctually at 12-30 p.m. to-day the giant Imperial Airways liner "Helena" hopped off from Croydon inaugurating weekly air mail to Cape Town. In addition to passengers, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan and Lady Vyvyan and Bertram Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, the plane carried 20,000 letters and 150 parcels including a large box of eggs.—Reuter.

Don't Issue Calcutta Sweep Tickets.

HOME OFFICE'S ORDER TO LONDON BANKS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 20. With the Grand National Irish Sweep which it is reported, is expected to total four million sterling, the prospective buyers of tickets of the Calcutta Sweep were shocked to-day, when the Home Office addressed letters to the Banks requesting them to cease issuing to their clients Calcutta tickets which have now become more difficult than ever to obtain.—Reuter.

Streets Roll Like Wolves.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU

LONDON, January 20. Lima.—Awe-inspiring rumblings preceded a most severe earthquake experienced in Peru since 1904. The streets rolled like waves and the houses shook and crumbled. Heavy damage has been caused. Hitherto there has been only one death.—Reuter.

REPRISALS IN SHANGHAI

Japanese And Chinese Come To Clash

TWO PERSONS DEAD

LONDON, January 20.

Shanghai.—Ting attack by a Chinese mob on five Japanese monks, of whom two were seriously injured yesterday, led to attempted reprisal to-day and resulted in two deaths.

Japanese youths threw blazing rags soaked in petroleum on Chinese towel factory from where it is believed yesterday's attack emanated.

On returning to International settlement they came into conflict with the Chinese police patrol as a result of which one policeman and one Japanese were fatally injured and two policemen and two Japanese sustained serious injuries.

A mass meeting of Japanese was held which demanded further reinforcements for the protection of Japanese interests. It is feared that the incident will affect adversely the Chinese Police who have hitherto acted zealously and impartially, often protecting the Japanese.—Reuter.

Further Cut In Salaries Of Govt. Servants

DELHI DENIAL

NEW DELHI, January 20.

A communique says: Attention of Government of India has been drawn to a statement contained in several newspapers that the Government of India are considering the question of further cut in salaries of all Government servants. This statement is entirely without foundation. No such question is under consideration of Government of India.—A.P.

KHADDAR BHANDAR RAIDED.

15 ARRESTS ON WEDNESDAY.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 20.

The Cawnpore Congress Char-kha Sangha and Khaddar Bhandar were raided by the police who seized the signboard, Congress flags and emblems and arrested the manager Sjt. Brij Mohanlal. The police searched the Shikhi Pustkalaya, where indecent pictures are said to have been found and arrested the manager.

Ball application of Sjt. Balkishen Maheshry, a leading merchant, has been rejected. He was arrested under Section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops started to-day. Fifty-six persons were convicted for political offences last week. Fifteen arrests were made to-day.—A.P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.

IF YOU WANT to have an advertisement in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" pay attention to the following instructions.

RUPER ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. For necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22137.

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3 Months .. Rs. 6-4 Rs. 7-8
1 Month .. Rs. 2-4 Rs. 3-0

Single Copy, One Anna.
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
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Foreign: Rs. 12-0 Rs. 15-0

Payment strictly in advance.
Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LOCAL AGENTS everywhere for Lachiana and woven cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T. A. Cash security against samples essential. Apply with stamped and addressed envelope to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, LUDHIANA.

WANTED—Experienced BLENDER to join immediately. Please apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Indian National Tobacco Co., Lawrence Road, Karachi.

WANTED Some INSPECTORS and AGENTS for sale of our famous Tea on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 130-25 to Rs. 300 according to T. A. The selected candidates will have to invest in the Company Rs. 130. Apply for particulars to Messrs. BRITANNIA TEA CO. LTD., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Senior Short-hand Typists, Assistant Head Clerks, (graduates knowing typing), Loco Stores Clerks, Goods and Coaching Clerks, Architectural and Mechanical Draftsmen, Carriage and Wagon Foremen, and Spring-smiths. And for Bombay Accountants (experience of Marine Insurance), managing clerks, senior short-hand typists, and General & Indent Clerks, knowing Gujarati and typing. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Muzil, Chitra Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

MAJOR PORTION of big commodious BANGLOW, 3 Halls, 4 Bed Rooms, Study, Verandah and every other convenient. Moderate rent. Apply GOOL-VILLA, opposite St. Michael Church, Mahim.

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY in BOMBAY HOUSE, Bruce Street, Fort, Superior Office Premises on 1st floor area 2,700 sq. ft. and 2nd floor area 2,500 sq. ft. Rents very reasonable. Very central situation for Commercial firm. Apply Mr. MISTRI on the premises.

Lost and Found

FOUND

3 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, who left their homes to seek adventure. See them TO-DAY at PATHE CINEMA.

Machinery, Tools, Etc

HAVE YOU ANY MACHINERY FOR SALE or you wish to purchase any? It will be advantageous to write with details DINSHAW, 47, Apollo Street.

Property For Sale

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINTERS or for THOSE WHO WISH TO GO INTO BUSINESS—A well equipped TYPE FOUNDRY of a modest size is on sale. Full particulars can be obtained without obligation by writing to Box No. 1351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" when personal interview can be arranged.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements.
Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-6-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-0-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-0-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-0-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply during the year 1932-33 of:—

(a) Iron Castings of various sizes, weighing approximately 450 cwt.

(b) Brass, gun metal and aluminium castings of various sizes—Brass and Gun Metal, weighing approximately 80 cwt., and aluminium 1 cwt.

The tenderers are at liberty to quote for either (a) or (b) or for both.

The tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January, 1932.

The tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Castings" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500 each for (a) and (b).

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application at his Office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, give any further information that may be required.

Forms of tenders will be issued on payment of Rupee One per form which will, in no case, be refunded.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN, City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
19th January, 1932.

NOTICE

THE ORIENTAL MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

THE FINAL and GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and pass the Liquidators' Final Statement of Account showing the assets realized and the expenses incurred by them from 12th April, 1931, to 12th March, 1932, as also to pass resolutions to finally dissolve the Company and to destroy its records and the records of the Liquidators, when the Shareholders are requested to be present.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1932.

N. C. DALAL,
C. D. BARFIWALLA,
Liquidators.

4208

4209

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULJI BHARMAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, No. 22, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 330 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 302 of the Dard Motunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 857 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 240/10 Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality under "F" Ward Nos. 7458 (1), 7459 (2) and Street Nos. 1025, 1025A and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the North-east by Plot No. 311 of the said estate belonging to Velji Lakhamji; on or towards the South-east by a Road 40 feet wide; and on or towards the South-west by a Road 20 feet wide and on or towards the North-west by Plot No. 303 of the said Estate.

Dated this 20th day of Jan. 1932.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4255.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT GHULAMHUSSEIN ESUPALI of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, Receiver appointed in High Court O. C. C. J. Suit No. 1766 of 1929, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ANY PERSON having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Doctor Street and Junction Street, admeasuring about 183-39 square yards of the quit and ground rent tenure and registered with the Collector of Bombay under Rent Roll No. 334, New No. 9840 and Cadastral Survey No. 3672 of Bhulnagar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7957 and Street Nos. 106-108-110-103 and 105 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the said Junction Street, on or towards the North by a Mahomedan Mosque and on or towards the South by the property of Ghulamali Jamali.

Dated this 20th day of January 1932.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

4252.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLARA BOW
invites you to

HER WEDDING NIGHT

with

RALPH FORBES

A scream from start to finish.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 34 OF 1932.

Re: (1) Lala BRIJBIHARILAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant and (2) Lala MURLIDHAR, son of Lala Brijbiharilal of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chipli Chawl, outside the Fort, carrying on business in partnership in Bombay as piecegoods Merchants under the names, style and firms of Brijbihari Murlidhar, Baboo B. Murlidhar and Messrs. Bishambharnath Murlidhar at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, outside the Fort. Debtors.

Ex parte: Messrs. AMRATLAL MOHANLAL, a firm. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 19th day of January, 1932, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 19th day of Jan. 1932.

K. A. BHOSJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

4254.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, OCEANIA AND JAPAN.

Steamers, Tons, Arrive, Leave.

Hankow Maru 4104 8 Jan. 23 Jan.

Katani Maru 10000 26 Jan.

Tokuwa Maru 6972 13 Jan. 31 Jan.

Miho Maru 4407 17 Jan. 5 Feb.

Yasakuni Maru 10000 9 Feb.

Tango Maru 6838 30 Jan. 13 Feb.

Yasakuni Maru 12000 23 Feb.

Gonca Maru 6785 15 Feb. 27 Feb.

"Do not carry passengers."

Call at Colombo.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers, Tons, Leave, Arrive.

Fushimi Maru 11000 21 Jan. 7 Feb.

Hakozaki Maru 10500 3 Feb. 20 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers, Tons, From Hong-kong, From Kobe.

Taiyo Maru 22000 9 Feb. 16 Feb.

Asama Maru 33000 21 Feb. 1 Mar.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Companies operate Orient-Vancouver-San Francisco, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Four Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building, 107/112, Bombay Road, Phone No. 1008.

Telegram, "YUSEN."

The Great Indian Astrologer

Send birth particulars or letter-writing time and age, your character, riches, etc. 25 Marvellous predictions, Rs. 2/10. Annual Life Reading, Rs. 1/10. Answers to 5 questions, Rs. 1/10. Our 1st Reader on Astrology, English, Rs. 1/10. P.P.

Prof. A. VENKATA SASTRI, Gopalapuram (via) Keshapeta, Madras.

THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

YOUNG WOOLEY

featuring

MADELINE GARROL

FRANK LAWTON

The eternal triangle from a new angle.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Harbour View," 1st Floor, Colaba Causeway, opp. Tramway Depot, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, show-cases, drawing Chestfield suites, cottage piano, Gramophone, with records, cabinets, armchairs, bedstead, dressing tables, Cheval glass, roll top writing tables, Singer Sewing Machine, Kelvinator by Eacrosen, ice-boxes, crockery and glassware, carpets, etc.

The property of Mr. P. Carvalho. Catalogues will be published and the property on view from tomorrow.

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CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation. It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime or health.

CASTOPHENE, the sweet-scented laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable at all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

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Sir Herbert Hambling Dead.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The death has occurred of Sir Herbert Hambling.

(Sir Herbert Hambling, whose death is reported at the age of 75 was the Deputy Chairman of the Barclays Bank, Ltd., and was the President of the Institute of Bankers (1923-25), and High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1924).

Jamnabai Charitable Dispensary.

The following is the report of the working of the Jamnabai Charitable Dispensary at Ghatkopar:

"The Jamnabai Charitable Dispensary conducted under the auspices of the Trustees of late Mr. Meghji Vallabhdas Chhaty Trust, and under the supervision of Dr. Kantilal C. Kall, M.B. B.S., 23,659 patients, which comprised of 5,974 children, 6,881 females, and 6,784 children took advantage of the medical treatment during the year 1931 i.e. from 1st January 1931 to 31st December 1931."

ALL-INDIA RURAL REPRESENTATIVES' CONFERENCE.

Views And Suggestions Invited.

The Publicity Officer, All-India Representatives' Conference, Delhi, writes that the Executive Committee of the Conference has formed a "Resolutions Sub-Committee" and has commissioned the General Secretary to prepare a memorandum and suggestions for its consideration, and asks the public to help the Conference by giving their views, suggestions and proposals on the following problems:—Land Revenue; rural labour; rural credits; agricultural development; rural industries; village administration; rural education; defence; police; health; finance; taxation; tariffs; industrial policy; politics and constitutional general principles or policy in relation to rural areas.

He further appeals to persons or Bodies or Associations, Leagues, Sabhas or Mandals or Societies concerned with village affairs and rural peoples in such matters as (1) agricultural improvement or development; (2) education; (3) health or sanitation; (4) co-operative work; (5) redress of grievances, pressing for rights or redress; (6) and social, economic, intellectual or political welfare, generally or particularly of any village or group of villages, or taluka or district or division or province, kindly to send the following particulars fully if available:—

(i) Name of body; (ii) province; district, and taluka; (iii) full address; (iv) aims, objects and rules of constitution of the body; (v) year of founding or established in what year; (vi) names of office bearers; (vii) all reports or latest report.

Invitations or this Conference will be sent with other communications to all such bodies who communicate with us as above. Leaflets will be supplied on application with eight one-pica i.e., two-anna worth postal stamps.

All correspondence should be addressed All-India Representatives' Conference, Post Box No. 41, Delhi.

THE EMPRESS

6-30 and 10 p.m.

PARIS

featuring

JACK BUCHANAN

IRENE BORDONI

MUSIC! DRAMA! COMEDY! COLOUR!

MANMAD G. I. P. RY. WORKERS' UNION.

Employees Asked To Rally Round Its Banner.

MANMAD, Jan. 17.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, writes:—

"A meeting of the workers was held here to-day, Mr. D.L. Pathak presided. The President explained the policy of the Railway Board regarding the wage-cut and the speaker also appealed to the workers to remember 21st March next and be prepared to the workers to rally round the banner of the Union and make an effective organization to meet the situation."

DOHAD TALUKA SAMITI DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that the Governor in Council has by notification, dated the 5th January 1932, declared the Dohad Taluka Samiti to be an unlawful association.

It now appears to the Governor in Council that the premises situated in the upper storey of the House bearing Municipal House No. 47421 in the Hanuman Bazar, Dohad, in the Dohad Taluka of the Panch Mahals District, hereinafter called the said place, are used for the purpose of the said unlawful association.

The Governor in Council has thereby notified the said place for the purpose of the said Ordinance.

INDAPUR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that the association, heretofore or at present known by the name of the Taluka Congress Committee, Indapur, in the District of Poona, is engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its object the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order and that it constitutes a danger to the public peace; so the Government have declared that the said association, whether continuing under the same or altered name or ostensibly dissolved and purporting to operate or work through or under any specific person, and every branch thereof established, maintained, operating or working in any place or in the District of Poona, are unlawful associations with the meaning of section 15 of the said Act.

ENGLISH CLASSES FOR WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, classes in English are started at the Damodar Hall, Parel. The object of starting these classes is to provide facilities for teaching English to those women and girls who cannot attend the regular schools but are desirous of learning that language in their leisure time, and thus to enable them to read, write and speak English. The course is divided into four classes, viz., the Junior class, the Junior Advanced class, the Senior Class and the Senior Advanced Class. The whole course covering a period of four years.

Students desirous to join these classes should see the Secretary, between 12-30 to 2-30 p.m., during the working period of the classes, at the Damodar Thakkeray Hall, Potbavadi, Parel, Bombay.

Art Re-Unites.

Japan To India.

(By Our Art and Dramatic Critic.)

The Japanese art exhibition, now opened at the Taj Building (Hornby Road), may be considered as one of those effective means that could re-establish the cultural contacts which could regain for Asia its lost cultural prestige. The exhibition is of decided interest to the student of art as well as to its lower and commoner.

It would be recalled that this is the second time that this city has lost the opportunity of witnessing first-hand workers of art from our neighbouring nations. Mr. Jani Fu Kan's exhibition, arranged some time ago at the Town Hall, was, perhaps, the first occasion which provided the opportunity to those in the city eager to study the current art and cultural activities say in China and Japan. We certainly do not know as much as we ought to of what happens in that section of the art world. If we do not know enough of the old arts of China and Japan we certainly know very little of the modern art activities of those nations.

The exhibition of Japanese art differs, however, in more than one essential aspect from the exhibition of the Chinese paintings arranged some months back at the Town Hall. Ancient Chinese paintings dominated in the first place, that exhibition. Secondly, the exhibition was representative of only one modern artist. The present Japanese exhibition is not dominated by ancient paintings and it seems to be

fairly representative of the current tendencies in Japanese paintings. For these are numerous "schools" and artists and "styles" represented in the exhibition the inspiration from old Chinese paintings, from old woodcut prints of

Clothes Or Costumes?

Illustrate History Of The Theatre.

Mr. St. John Ervine, writing in a recent number of the "Observer," offers many suggestive points to the student of the theatre.

Mr. Komisarjevsky has occupied some of his leisure by composing a very entertaining work on "The Costume of the Theatre" (London, Geoffrey Bles, 25s. net), in which he does more than discuss on clothes; he surveys the history of the theatre and brilliantly summarizes it, crisscrossing his summary with odds and ends of erudition which make the book extraordinarily interesting, even when they seem to have little to do with his subject. When he has occasion to refer to the costumes worn by a celebrated cantatrice of the eighteenth century, Sophia Armand, he embellishes his reference with a brief, but vivid, account of the lady herself. She was a sharp-witted woman, notably amorous, but with no voice worth listening to—it was described by one of her contemporaries as "the most beautiful asthma ever heard to sing. When morality was preached to her," she said, "Women only give themselves up to God when the devil doesn't want them any longer," which was perhaps a less sapient remark than she imagined it to be. He tells us, too, that "in the best circles of English Victorian society it was thought improper to mention such a thing as a woman's leg. When a big manufacturer expressed to one of the Court officials his desire to present Queen Victoria with twelve pairs of stockings, the official gave him the following dignified reply: 'The Queen of England has no legs, sir.' Officially, of course, The Prince Consort knew better."

Mr. Komisarjevsky draws a sharp distinction between clothes and costume. Clothes are intended to cover us and to keep us warm, "regardless of any feeling for the beauty of the forms, proportions, or the colouring of the body." The purpose of costume is "to look beautiful. To assume importance. To appeal sexually." Clothes, however, have an additional purpose to that of covering up and warming us; they have had added to these utilitarian purposes, "various religious and moral objects which have instilled a sense of physical shame into people." Mr. Komisarjevsky here, I think, puts the cart before the horse. The sense of physical shame was not put into people by the habit of wearing clothes; the clothes were worn because the people had acquired a sense of physical shame. Adam and Eve covered themselves "after" they had fallen; their sense of sin was acquired before they had taken to clothes. They made themselves aprons after their eyes were opened. I have occasionally speculated, but vainly, on the result of the world if Eve, instead of eating of the tree of life, something gloriously longevital—a word which I have, I think, the honour of inventing—if Mr. Shaw's retabulogical pentateuch, "Back to Methusalem," is to be believed. It is true, of course, that religious people have found horribly sinful possibilities in decorative dress, especially in women's dress. Was St. Paul not intensely puritanical on the subject, demanding that women should cover their hair, lest it should undo the devout at their prayers? It is true, too, that churchmen, particularly those of the Roman communion, are perpetually perturbed by the vagaries of women's fashions. But it is equally true that these same churchmen have discovered Costume, in some of Mr. Komisarjevsky's meaning of that word even while they are denouncing any attempt to turn Clothes into Costume. The vestments in which the priest performs his holy mysteries are not intended to "appeal sexually" but they are intended to "look beautiful" and to "assume importance." It is evident, indeed, from Mr. Komisarjevsky's book itself that churchmen were among the first to appreciate the value of Costume. Every garment that a priest wears has some symbolical significance, and its value as a doctrinally significant garment is increased by additions that are "merely" beautiful. The chasuble and the cope are not only made of rich materials, but are embellished with jewels and brilliant colours. Even in the austere Puritanical sects, colour and ceremonial are not easily kept out of the devotional order. Oddly enough, the prohibitions which are pontifically pronounced upon Clothes seem always to be directed against women's dress. The Pontiff occasionally permits himself to be annoyed with feminine wear; he seldom or never denounces men's garments. The International Congress of Women's Catholic Leagues, when it met in Rome about a year ago, laid

down laws about the length that woman's skirts should be, but who ever heard of an International Congress of Men's Catholic Leagues laying down laws about the length of men's trousers?

Mr. Komisarjevsky refuses to believe that Costume reveals the man and is an index to his character. On the contrary, he asserts, it has "for a good many centuries past... merely revealed certain outlooks and tendencies of the epoch which have created the particular form, but have levelled the appearance of individuals. It is the spirit and taste of a small group of originators of fashion and their cunning knowledge of the psychology of people which are revealed in the creation of what is called 'la mode.' Is it? Fashion, to be sure, makes laves of most of us, but are there not always pioneers in dress, as distinct from mere fashion-makers who are working for profit, and are not these pioneers of dress generally derided? It is no more than a quarter of a century since the wearing of a tatty hat was supposed to devote subversive tendencies in the person who wore it while a woman who wore short skirts was suspected of being a vegetarian. The majority of my readers can recall a time when a woman who cut her hair was said to be unsexed, and could only hope to be regarded as a normal person by pleading that she had lately had a fever. A man who wore a black tie with a tailed-evening coat or a white waistcoat with a dinner-jacket would, before the War, have been a cad and had he dared to become a candidate for a good club, have certainly been pilled. To-day, all the bloods of the town wear white waistcoats with their dinner-jackets. Those alterations of fashion were not begun by fashion-makers in Paris or anywhere else. They came out of individuals who wished somehow to distinguish themselves from the mob. The mob finally accepts these alterations because it, too, wishes to be distinguished, although it can only express its desire for distinction in a herd fashion. I wonder, by the way, if Mr. Komisarjevsky or any other person has considered the odd fact that St. Paul, while praising long hair in women, roundly condemned it in men. "Doth not even nature itself teach you that if a man have long hair, it is a shame unto him?" Yet in all pictorial representations of Divine Persons, the Persons are portrayed with long hair. How were the artists able to impose this tradition upon the devout in flat defiance of the Pauline injunction?

Mr. Komisarjevsky, whose book is beautifully illustrated, traces the history of drama as well as of dress, and shows how the Medieval Morality plays lost their religious quality as technical skill in acting increased and professional players took the place of priests. The players were "popular," and the priests nothing but, and eager to have a "full house" at any price—just like modern theatrical managers—began to give important roles to secular players who usually turned them into comedy. It was thus, for instance, that Joseph, the husband of Mary, very soon became a sot and miser, and was shown on the way to Egypt quarrelling with the innkeeper. . . . and even having "rows" with the Holy Mother herself. The demand for comic relief was so great that even God the Father himself, dressed in a richly decorated cassula with a sceptre in his hand and a mitre on the head, indulged in such jokes as would never pass the Lord Chamberlain's office nowadays.

The dresses worn in these pieces were ecclesiastical garments and the ordinary dress of the time. "Until the end of the fifteenth century people had no idea that the inhabitants of the ancient world did not dress as they did, nor did it occur to them that God and the saints could look in any way different from the priests." I suspect Mr. Komisarjevsky of driving a theory too hard here: there must have been some variations of fashion in the lifetime of a medieval man, and it seems obvious that since fashion has changed in his own life it must have changed in the life of man-kind. The fantastic decorations of these costumes, he tells us, were "intended to satisfy the growing taste for luxury, to supply local colour more vividly, and to give a symbolical significance to the costumes." He gives unexpected support to the producers who believe in lavishly mounting their plays by stating that money was freely spent on them, and that "most of the money spent on the production of a religious pageant in France in 1503 went on the staging of Hell." The same producers are confirmed by him in their habit of "cutting" Shakespearean pieces by being told that the Elizabethan performances "lasted from two to two and a half hours, rarely for three hours," which are not long enough for a performance of Hamlet in its entirety, for even at the Old Vic, where the waits are as brief as is possible, the play, when done without a cut, takes about hours to perform.

"It is noticeable," Mr. Komisarjevsky continues, "that throughout the history of theatrical costume every generation of actors, even the naturalists at the end of the nineteenth century, dressed themselves according to 'their own' conception of a certain epoch, and not according to the actual facts. And, just as to-day, they were always ready to sacrifice the truth and beauty of simplicity for showiness and over-elaboration of their fashionable costumes." The contemporary and ludicrous spectacle of a character, reputed to be poor, yet most expensively garbed is, therefore, part of an ancient tradition. Count Etiquette actually "required performing ladies, except in low-class character, to appear before the kings and princes in Court dress, and this remained for a long time the traditional costume of tragic and ballet actresses. The local colour was suggested merely by ornaments and details." The result of this tradition was that an actress playing the part of a "peasant girl" had to be dressed "decently." A French actor, called Vanhove, in the eighteenth century, "ruined himself on costumes for the parts of kings which he played at the Theatre Francaise. One of his suits of armour, which was made of green velvet embroidered with a 'gold trophee' composed of 'he' contrived to have two pockets, canons, drums and guns, in which one for his handkerchief, and the other for his snuff-box, cost him about fifty pounds," an immense sum for those times. The actor had to pay for his own costumes then. That is why so many of them became impoverished; they vied with each other in extravagant garb. (The absence of realism made it "quite usual to see an actress who possessed a rich lover playing the part of a servant and dressed in much richer than the thousands who nightly all our cinemas there must be a very small proportion who have seen any stage plays except p...

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, yet practically and systematically unexplored, The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thought of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The Players

It was not an inexperienced player who related to me some of her experiences in the film studios. Her references to the manners and mode, the ways and means, adopted by film producers were not less informative than graphic. Briefly, the charge she framed against them was the charge of utter indifference, towards the aspirations of the artists.

The Film Producers.

It is possible to contradict, perhaps, some of her statements. And, it is necessary to remember that it is not always as an artist that player asserts his or her existence. They have, hitherto, it would appear, taken the easier line. But their weaknesses or short comings do not certainly entitle the Indian film producers to justify their inefficient and in-artistic methods.

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Heidelberg Students To Sing In America.

The Academic "Gesangverein," a male chorus made up of university students, will this year make a guest tour of America under the direction of Professor Poppen.

AMERICAN SINGERS FOR FRANKFORT.

The eleventh German "Saengerbundesfest," to be held here from July 21 to 24, will bring together a male chorus made up of university students, will this year make a guest tour of America under the direction of Professor Poppen.

Indian Studio Notes.

SHARADHA MOVIE-TONE:—Mr. B. Dave has completed 3 talking, singing and dancing pictures—"Sassi-Punnoo," "Krishna-Avatar," and "Chandra Gupta." He is now busy with the locations of "Bhishma-Pratigna." "Sassi-Punnoo" will be soon released, at the Krishna Cinema.

SAGAR MOVIE-TONE:—Mr. Chimanlal B. Desai is busy with his latest Indian Talkie "Mirabel" featuring Miss Zubel-nikhal Desai. Mr. Ramakrishna Desai is handling this production. He has introduced devotional songs—The Bhajan and Prayers,—to be sung by Miss Zubel-nikhal Desai. It is awaiting release at the Imperial Cinema.

RANJIT MOVIE-TONE:—Mr. Chanchal J. Shah has completed his talking and singing picture "The Divine Lady" with Miss Gohar (Senior) and Mr. Bhagwandas. Their silent picture "The Naughty Girl" directed by Mr. Nambhal Vakeel is also awaiting release. Miss Madhuri and Mr. E. B. Billimoria take the leading parts.

KRISHNA MOVIE-TONE:—Mr. Maneklal B. Patel is now busy with two other talking and singing pictures "Krishna-Avatar" and "Nal-Damayanti".

BHARAT MOVIE-TONE:—Mr. Reddy who recently joined Bharat's, has finished talking in Hindi "Prince of Peace" with Miss Kamala and Mr. Kane, the two reputed Southern Indian stars. Mr. Maneklal has already commenced shooting of two talkies "Sant-Sakobhai" in Marathi language and "Bhakta Prahlad" in Telugu language. This is, perhaps, the first an Indian Talkie Studio would produce pictures with two different Provincial languages.

The Impressive Drama. On The Stage Not On The Screen.

(By E. A. Baughan.)

Which has the most power: films or plays?

To men of middle age that is a very difficult question to answer because when they were young there were no films, or none worth speaking of, and plays gave them their first impression of dramatic entertainment.

Those first impressions are stamped on the imagination so deeply that nothing can efface them. They are a mould that never quite wears out. It must be so, because the legitimate theatres could not possibly hold them all. Would they be more impressed by a flesh-and-blood play than by the films which are so much part of their lives? In the old days, when pictures were silent, they would be worried, no doubt, by their first acquaintance with a form of entertainment which insisted on listening to spoken dialogue. "It has taken the old film public a long while to get accustomed to speech. I doubt if many of them are really quite happy even now."

NO MORE DRY AS DUST.

Perhaps the dry-as-dust method of studying Shakespeare by learning all kinds of irrelevant, historical and etymological notes, made the human play come as a great surprise. At any rate, that fat Hamlet, whose weight made his shoes creak as he paced the stage, was Hamlet for many years in my imagination.

Remembering that impression, and many others later in life, I am doubtful about my own answer to the question at the beginning of this article. Brought up on plays, and knowing hardly anything of films except during the last 10 years, it is "difficult for me to appreciate how plays appeal to those who have known films only."

A PLAY!

Yet there must be hundreds of young men and women who have seldom or never seen a play.

Of the thousands who nightly all our cinemas there must be a very small proportion who have seen any stage plays except p...

tomines, revues and musical comedies. It must be so, because the legitimate theatres could not possibly hold them all. Would they be more impressed by a flesh-and-blood play than by the films which are so much part of their lives? In the old days, when pictures were silent, they would be worried, no doubt, by their first acquaintance with a form of entertainment which insisted on listening to spoken dialogue. "It has taken the old film public a long while to get accustomed to speech. I doubt if many of them are really quite happy even now."

Film producers recognise that weakness by cutting down the dialogue almost to vanishing point and making the action as varied and as rapid as possible.

Personally—but here again it may be due to my theatrical education—I do not believe a drama can be as impressive on the screen as on the stage.

The speaking voice is a wonderful instrument and conveys finer shades of meaning and deeper emotion than mere pantomime can possibly express. On the stage you are given a combination of the two, in very few films is the voice more than an index to the action.

There are a few exceptions, perhaps. George Arliss is one of them. Also now and then you see a mime on the screen whose performance would be made less and not more vivid by speech. Emil Jannings and Charles Chaplin are instances; the one in tragedy and the other in fantastic farce.

WHAT THE FILM CANNOT YET DO.

Films have not become the force they are by vividness of emotional appeal. They cannot from mere technical reasons, present a scene with sustained effect. In essence films still remain a series of photographs of characters in

THE BUSIEST "LINES" IN BUSY HOLLYWOOD.

Varied Experiences "On The Phone."

(By Sidney Falkenberg.)

"Busier than the busiest bee!" This is but a mild way of describing the jobs of the telephone operators in the film studios in Hollywood.

Ordinarily, the job of running a switchboard is anything but a life of easy sailing. The task of handling the continuous twinkle of lights that daily flash on a studio switchboard is one of the most trying on the lot.

Not only are there many more calls than on the average switchboard, but their necessity makes them of the most vital importance to the business. Calls from the casting office, perhaps trying to locate an actor, vacationing on the high seas, calls from the executive office, talking to a studio representative in another country, calls from the world's capitals on official business—these are but a few of the many requests that come flashing in every few minutes.

Calls come in from the four corners of the earth. When celebrities contemplate visiting Hollywood, their secretaries and advisers immediately call the studios by "trunk lines," to make arrangements for a visit there. Famous voices, whose identity would throw the average switchboard into a state of confusion, are but uneventful calls to the studio operators. They talk to more famous people in an hour, than most other people do in a lifetime.

As an example, let us take the switchboard of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios. Eight expert operators handle the heavy traffic, which averages about five hundred calls each hour. These operators work in eight hour shifts, working with lightning speed, answering calls of every description. They handle the calls from remotest sections of the world with the same precision given local conversations.

Recently, the research department was talking with one of the great libraries in Berlin for research material on Mata Hari, in which Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro are co-starred; Director George Hill was talking to the naval department in Washington for data on "Hell Divers," his latest production, and Director W. S. Van Dyke was talking to the American Consul in Cuba for information in connection with Lawren Tibbett's "The Cuban Love Song"—all at the same time. While these "three conversations were simultaneously in progress," the operators calmly went about their business taking care of many others between local points. Apart from taking care of the many important business calls that make up the working day on the studio switchboard, these operators have still greater demands on their services from unknown sources.

THE CRANK CALLS

Hundreds of calls come in every week that are known as "crank calls," but they are given the same courtesy and consideration as are bonafide inquiries! Sometimes it is impossible for an alert operator to distinguish a legitimate message from a fake one. She must constantly be on her guard, for all sorts of ruses are resorted to by people who must talk with their favourite celebrity.

Some of these "crank calls" come in from great distance. There are messages from Sweden from those who insist they are relatives of Greta Garbo, and want her called to the phone. There are messages from Spain and Mexico from admirers of Ramon Novarro who would spend their last centavo to speak with their idol of the screen. Then there are sales people, charity workers,

separate phases of action. This is hidden by skill in photographing at different angles and in the cutting and matching of the film as originally "shot." The limit of the field of focus becomes a dramatic limit.

Possibly in the future (the invention is already perfected) characters may be projected in three dimensions without being thrown on the screen. That will be an art in closed competition with the stage.

As a compensation for its dramatic weakness the film has the advantages of magnification to the eye and the ear. This makes it a better entertainment than the stage can be for those who can only afford seats far from it. As to the relative influence of screen and stage there can be no question

"fans" begging for photographs and mementos for old clothes! There are fanatics who threaten and warn. There are people who use the names of other stars, hoping to get by the mighty studios of the switchboard. "Sitting in," and listening to some of the calls and requests that come over the wire would be angrossing to anyone but the operators. Here are a few they have to answer, in addition to taking care of the studio business in the usual efficient manner:

SELL OLD CLOTHES.

"No Madam, Norma Shearer does not sell her old clothes."

"I'm sorry, Leo, the M-G-M lion, already has a trailer."

"There must be some mistake, I'm sure Marie Dressler does not want a trained seal for her swimming pool."

"You say you are Jackie Cooper's long lost twin brother? I suggest you get in touch with his mother."

"I'm sorry Madam, I cannot tell you if Greta Garbo's eye-lashes are false."

"Will you please write Wallace Beery a letter, if you want him to adopt your little boy?"

"There's some mistake Madam. I'm sure Marie Dressler did not call up a matrimonial agency for a husband."

"No, Ramon Navro, is not deaf nor dumb. He does all the singing and talking in his pictures."

"I'm sure Lawrence Tibbett would not have time to give you singing lessons."

"No, John Gilbert does not want to buy a saxophone."

"Buster Keaton's face is not paralyzed. He laughs and jokes off the screen the same as anyone else."

Once in a great while a miracle is accomplished and an unwanted all does get through.

While Joan Crawford was working on Possessed, her latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer starring production, under the direction of Clarence Brown, she walked towards the sound-stage door, lunch having just been announced. As she was about to go through the heavy swinging door, the telephone that hangs near the entrance of every sound stage began to ring. There being no one else near-by and thinking it might be her husband, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Miss Crawford lifted the receiver.

THE REDUCING BELT.

"Hello," said a strange voice, "I must speak to Miss Crawford at once. It is very important."

"Was she, expecting your call," asked the star, suspiciously.

"Yes she was," came back the voice in derided tones. "She offered a reducing belt and wanted me to call her the minute it came in."

"This is Miss Crawford speaking," was the calm reply. "I am sure I do not know you. I never ordered the belt and I never use one." The voice at the end of the line was at a dead end for an answer!

One hundred and eighty thousand business calls on the average go through the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer switchboard, every month. Besides these, there are seven hundred local stations that take care of the office-to-office calls. These are separate from the fifty "trunk lines" that carry the incoming and out-going calls. There is also a special private line direct to New York City (3,000 miles away), over which important messages may be sent without a moment's loss of time.

The life of an M-G-M studio switchboard operator is just one light after another—an endless chain of answers, following an endless chain of questions. It is indeed one of the busiest "lines" in a very busy industry.

But if stage plays could be produced and run at cinema prices I am sure flesh-and-blood drama would triumph.

Films would then have to deal with material which cannot be presented as a stage play.

HOLLYWOOD IS WORRIED.

There is even now a return to the old silent film of action with dialogue taking the place of the old-fashioned sub-titles. As a direct competitor with drama the film has been a comparative failure, and that is worrying the mind of Hollywood.



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Vicious Circle Of Tariff Walls

BASLE EXPERTS ON THE OBSTACLES TO GERMANY'S ABILITY TO PAY.

Loans And Reparations No Remedy.

How the economic crisis in Germany is being accentuated by the tariff walls of other nations is one of the points emphasised in the report of the Young Plan Advisory Committee which was issued in mail week.

The report sets out the facts on which the committee of experts who met at Basle formulated their conclusions. These, it may be recalled, were:—

Germany cannot possibly meet Conditional Payments under the Young Plan after the Hoover Moratorium comes to an end on June 30.

Reparations and commercial debts must be harmonised to meet the present economic position of the world.

Transfers from one country to another on a scale so large as to upset the balance of payments can only accentuate the present chaos.

The release of a debtor country from a burden of payments which it cannot bear may merely mean transferring that burden to a creditor country equally unable to bear it.

EXPORT SURPLUS NOT FOR LONG TIME

The Experts' Reports set out the figures of Germany's recent heavy surplus of exports over imports, and remarks that it is doubtful if economic conditions will permit it to continue at the same high level. It proceeds:—

"Exports have been maintained partly because the need for cash has put pressure on manufacturers to sell off stocks, in many cases at a loss, while some exceptional sales have been made to Great Britain in anticipation of tariff.

"Imports have been reduced, because unemployment, lower wages and high taxation have reduced the consuming power of the country, and therefore the demand for imports of consumable commodities.

"The general reduction of industrial activity has curtailed the demand for imports of raw and semi-finished material, and in any case the sharp reversal in the flow of foreign credit handicaps purchases abroad.

"The surplus has, moreover, been increased by the fact that, up to now, the world price level of the type of goods imported into Germany, viz., raw materials, foodstuffs, etc., has fallen much more than that of the type of goods exported by Germany, viz., finished products.

TWO CONTRADICTIONARY POLICIES.

"But it is impossible to disregard the existence of powerful general factors adverse to the continuance of this favourable development. Tariffs, exchange control measures in other countries, import restrictions and contingents, together with the enhanced competition Germany is likely to meet through the depreciation of sterling and other currencies, all tend to hamper German exports; on the import side, it will be necessary for Germany to replenish her stocks of raw materials, and to purchase food from abroad.

"The Banking Committee which met in Basle in August last, has called attention to the fact that in recent years the world has been endeavouring to pursue two contradictory policies, in permitting the development of an international financial system which involves the annual payment of large sums by debtor to creditor countries, while, at the same time putting obstacles in the way of the free movement of goods, and that the case of Germany provides a most forcible illustration of this dilemma.

PAYMENT IN KIND.

So long as the payments to be made were offset by loans to the debtor country this dilemma did not arise, but as soon as such capital movements ceased, as happened in the autumn of 1929, it became evident that in the long run these payments could only be made in the form of goods.

"The change from a period of excessive expansion of foreign lending followed by an abrupt cessation of such lending constitutes one of the chief points of contrast between the period of 1924-29 and 1929-31, and has been one of the principal features in the credit situation of recent times.

"If barriers are imposed to the free movements of goods, the world cannot readily adapt itself quickly to important changes in the course of credit and trade. Attempts to main the international balance of payments by means of larger and abnormal move-

ments of gold has weakened the monetary foundations of many countries."

RECONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRY.

Regarding the capital and commercial debt of Germany, the report says:—

"Between 1925 and 1930 Germany has invested a very large amount of capital in both private and public enterprises. She has, for example, reconstructed the Merchant Fleet, she has modernised and rationalised many of her industries, and her towns have carried through large programmes for public purposes."

WILL GERMANY RECOVER?

Discussing the question whether Germany will recover from the present period of depression, the experts remark:—

"Notwithstanding the exceptional character of the present crisis, there is no instance in economic history of a crisis, no matter how great, which was not followed by periods of stability or prosperity. Just as it would be wrong to forecast a country's economic future on the basis of a period of prosperity, so it would be unjustifiable to judge its chances for the future on the basis of a period of depression.

"At the present time the bud-

gets of all countries and of almost all privately or publicly owned railways showed a deficit. In every country efforts are being made to restore the equilibrium of these budgets by cutting down expenditure and by adjusting receipts by changed conditions. To assume that in the present case equilibrium will not be regained would be a counsel of despair.

RESTRICTION OF MARKETS.

"What is true of the budgets and railways of other countries is obviously true of Germany. In past years Germany has built up an immense and powerful economic equipment, capable of yielding a great return. The restriction of markets and the fall of prices have prevented her from utilising this equipment to the full.

"The activity of her factories is now necessarily reduced, but, although it is impossible to fix a date for the recovery of stability, which is still threatened to-day, it is none the less certain that this stability will ultimately be restored with the help of the measures we suggest.

"In the course of our investigations we were able to ascertain from the figures submitted to us that, as regards both the railways and the budget, receipts are no less elastic in the case of Germany than elsewhere.

"On the other hand, it would be rash, both in the case of Germany and in the case of other countries, to presume to indicate the precise moment at which this exceptional and unfortunate period through which we are now passing will come to an end."

"Sunday Times."

TANGANYIKA MUSLIMS WELCOME.

Sir Fazle Hussain Given Address.

INDIANS ARE "OASIS IN DESERT"

On his way to Cape Town Sir Fazle Hussain stopped at Dar-es-Salaam, where the muslim community welcomed him with an address on December 23 last. It was read by Mr. M. O. Abbasi and presented by Mr. Kanji Nanji, the President of the local Ismailia Council, in a beautiful ivory casket. In the course of the address it was stated:—

"It is our proud privilege to welcome you in our midst this morning in this Heaven of Peace the capital of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika on behalf of all the muslim residents in these parts on the historical and inspiring occasion of your voyage to South Africa on the most important and far-reaching mission of securing the destinies of Indians settled in that sister Dominion. Although India has not on paper achieved an equal status with that of South Africa, it is foregone conclusion, and we hope that the stigma of inferiority stamped on the heads of our countrymen wherever they go will be removed once and for all, and the Indians will be able to stand and rank with the most leading nations of the world in conformity with the membership of the League of Nations.

"It is a felicitous and happy augury that the Government of India has been discrete enough to choose and place at the head of important delegation a veteran politician and statesman of your calibre and type whose whole life has been consecrated to the service of his country and the reconstruction of the conflicting interests of the Empire. You have, 'rendered unto Caesar what is Caesar's' and unto God what is God's."

GOOD WISHES.

Allow us to wish you every success in your delicate and special mission of cementing a permanent, equitable and cordial tie of friendship and equality between the South Africans and the Indians and to pray to God that your skilful diplomatic and statesmanlike manipulation of the situation may go a long way to the removal of our countrymen's grievances arising out of colour bar and other narrow-minded policies of the South, and the amelioration of the lot of our down-trodden Indian brethren in those regions. We have a selfish desire in offering the said prayer, because we find that although we are committed to the care of the League of Nations whose trustees, the British Government are bound to spare all considerations of racial difference, it is but natural that the wind of South Africa can blow in all directions and we cannot remain 'the oasis in the desert' as we upto now are. The more successful you are in removing misunderstandings in South Africa the more copiously will you be contributing to the safety, the integrity and the secured destiny of Indians in these parts.

The address was signed by Messrs Kanji Nanji, R. A. Vellani, Rahmat Suddanwalla, M. A. Khattib, Dawoodbhai Abdabhai, M. O. Abbasi, A. R. Mirza, Sheikh Mustafa, Bahuddin, Gulam Mahomed, Siraj-

uddin Hussain, Haji Jiwari Dawood, Halde, A. K. Butt, F. A. Mushinadi, and Hidayatullah Shaidi.

SIR HUSSEIN'S REPLY.

Then Sir Fazle Hussain, addressing Mr. Kanji Nanji and his fellow-countrymen proceeded to reply and stated that it had afforded him a great pleasure to know only that morning that their society takes a very keen interest in the educational affairs of the territory. The speaker himself was sometime back a Secretary of several Moslem educational societies and it gave him great pleasure to discharge his pious duty of managing such educational institutions. He asserted that the keeping of the Educational institutions was a difficult job in so far as to select proper and educated teachers and maintaining the right system of imparting education. He declared his trust that they will spare no pains in doing the justice to the future generation who are in sole dependence on them, in managing to get them well educated at the modern age demands. He knew they were managing a good school and an efficient staff for the purpose and the pious duty, if well discharged he was sure, would continue to bring the "Garakah".

CONSCIOUS OF HEAVY TASK.

In the address presented to him, he stated, the difficulties which he and his colleagues had to face, in the work undertaken by them had been pointed out and he emphasised that he with his colleagues were fully conscious of the important and difficult task before them. Well-known is the reputation for justice of the West and he felt confident the fact will help them much to maintain the integrity of the East. He expressed his hope the difficulties would be duly shared by the Government of South Africa, Union and the causes of the Union will be duly considered and thus the sense of justice on the part of both Countries will prove helpful to a great extent in bringing the problem to a right solution. The deliberation, he stated, may or may not conclude soon may take a year or more to develop. In the speaker's opinion every little advance made counts and success was sure in future. He hoped their goodwill would help them in solving the most complicated problem to their satisfaction. He was glad indeed to see them feel satisfactory with the mandatory administration. He declared that he during his tenure of the office was always very much keen and took deep interest in the affairs of this mandated territory and it was his chief anxiety to see that right sort of persons go to the League of Nations as representatives and keep their best interests at heart and represent their case ably if any.

"Then he proceeded to thank them for the courtesy shown to welcome them and wish them a success in their mission. In conclusion he aspired for looking forward upon them to be prosperous and happy under the mandated administration and advised them to mould their life in such a way as may contribute greatly to the development of Tanganyika and bring it up to the level with other places of the country.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 2-20 p.m. Popular Songs by Bal Sunderabai with Dattaram Patwardkar.

LORD BUDDHA:—Mr. F. J. Ghwala will speak on the "Life and Teachings of Lord Buddha" to-day (Thursday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall at 6-30 p.m.

DR. PAVRY'S LECTURE:—Under the auspices of the Three Arts Circle Dr. Jai Dastur C. Pavry will deliver a lecture on "The Early Poetry of Persia" on Sunday (January 24th) at 5-30 p.m., at Alwane Rafat.

T. U. C. MEETING:—A public meeting will be held at the Damodar Thakarse Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C., and affiliated bodies to celebrate Lenin-Day (8th anniversary of Lenin's death).

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karonja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 27th inst.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION:—The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Parsi Central Association will be held at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) will preside and deliver an address on his "Impressions of the Second Round Table Conference". All members are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. HIRABAI BARODEKAR'S CONCERT.
Comes Off On Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society there will be a Musical Concert of Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar on Saturday, (23rd inst) at 9 p.m. at Shankar Wadi (Brahman Sabha) near Prarthana Samaj.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN'S DECISION
Biennial And Labour Conference Postponed

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.
The General Secretary of the National Council of Women in India has issued the following to press:

"Owing to the unsettled conditions in India it has been decided by the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of Women in India that the biennial conference and the Labour Conference which they had planned to hold in Bombay in February 1932 must for the present be postponed. It is hoped that it may be possible to hold the Conference in August or September, but of this due intimation will be sent.—A. P.

W. INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
Japs' Easy Victory

The Western India Tennis championship commenced on Wednesday afternoon on the courts of the Bombay Gymkhana. A few matches were played which were witnessed by a fairly large number of spectators. The attention of many was drawn to the centre court where Japanese visitors Easton and Miki played against Gherapade and A. N. Other. The former won an easy game, giving straight sets at 6-0, 6-0.

BESSIE LOVE
HARRY LANGDON
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
IN THE SAUCIEST
MERRIEST FROTH-
TEST COMEDY IN
TEN YEARS.

SEE
AMERICA
THIRST
A COCKTAIL OF MERRIMENT
NEXT SATURDAY
THE CAPITOL
Plans open at the Theatre.

PT. MALAVIYA'S PROGRAMME.

Leaving Bombay This Evening.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who returned from Europe last Thursday and has since been in Bombay has concluded his conversations with various public men from Bombay and other parts of the country who came to meet him.

Interviewed, his Secretary, Mr. Govind Malaviya, said:—
Panditji is now in possession of all facts necessary to acquaint him with the present situation in the country, and I expect he will very shortly issue his considered opinion about it.

Meanwhile the Panditji is leaving Bombay by the Calcutta Mail to-morrow evening, and after a day's halt at Allahabad, reaches Behar on the 24th. From there he will pay a flying visit to Calcutta to see for himself the situation there and then proceed to Delhi and other places.

Beyond this Panditji's future programme is not yet settled.—A.P.

Look Out

FOR OUR

NEXT COMPETITION.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1932.

Bank Clerks To Stand Trial.

A CASE WITHDRAWN.

On Wednesday commenced the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the year 1932. It was presided over by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia. In all there were 24 cases, including seven transferred from the board of the last sessions. Among the 36 accused one is Dr. Arthur R. S. Roy, who stands charged with forgery in connection with an insurance policy.

Cases in which several bank clerks are charged with conspiracy to cheat some of the local banks, will also be taken up shortly. Besides there are three cases of murder.

CASE WITHDRAWN.
At the outset, Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General, made an application to the Court, asking permission to withdraw the case against Abdul Karim—Suzman Mistry, who was charged with possessing counterfeit currency notes and instruments required for the purpose.

The accused was twice found 'not guilty' by the jury, but Justices Dewar and Blackwell disagreeing with the verdict, had ordered his retrial. Mr. Justice Wadia allowed the prosecution to withdraw and discharged the accused.

Mr. Azad defended the accused.

BOMBAY'S MORTALITY FIGURES.

Health of Bombay during the 3rd week of 1932, week ending 31st January 1932.

The total mortality was 21 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.0. The mortality for the 3rd week of 1931 was 387 and death-rate 15.6 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-1931 was 556 and death-rate 20.4.

Out of the total deaths 110 were among infants under one year of age.

Smallpox caused 3 attacks and no death during the week. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 697 and compared favourably with that for the 3rd week of 1931 when the figure was 524 and with the corresponding weeks in the five years (1927-1931) viz. 473.

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Montreux—The death has occurred of Louis Breman who had sudden relapse following a motor accident.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Division Of Judges' Work.

FIVE COURTS INSTEAD OF THREE.

An unusual feature of the division of work in the High Court of Bombay was witnessed on Wednesday. In order to speed up the appeals, five courts, instead of three, were sitting. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomefield, Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Murphy, Mr. Justice Baker, Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Rangnekar were engaged on the Appellate Side, of which the first two courts were comprised of two Judges, while the last three courts were presided over by single Judges.

Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Kania were assigned work on the Original Side.

Mr. Justice Wadia presided over the first Criminal Sessions for the year 1932.

On account of the reduced number of Judges, only three courts were possible on the Original Side. As the pile of appeals was accumulating every year, this year seven Judges were taken up on the Appellate Side to dispose of long-standing appeals. It is learnt that the single Judges would decide the appeals in the first instance. If permitted by them, appeals against their decisions will be heard by the Bench comprising of two Judges.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
New York, January 20.
Previous closing rate 6.88
To-day's opening rate 6.80
Difference —.08
To-day's closing rate 6.83
Difference —.05

Broach Expectation Rs. 210.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
Liverpool, January 20.
Previous closing rate 5.17
To-day's opening rate 5.13
Difference —.04
To-day's closing rate 5.14
Difference —.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, January 20.
Silver ready 18 15/16
Lower 2 annas
Silver forward 19 3/16
Lower 2 annas

Market: India Sold.
BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, January 20.
Bombay Market Closed To-day.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[Special Service For The "Chronicle"]

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, January 20.

Previous close 3.48
To-day's close 3.46
Difference —.02

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

London, January 20.

Previous close 3.45
To-day's opening 3.44
To-day's close 3.46
Difference —.02

CORPORATION Vs. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Colman's Objection To Piecemeal Trial.

CASE ADJOURNED.

"Restrictions to the inquiry of all the issues simultaneously would lead to complications," declared Mr. Colman, Counsel for the plaintiffs, while objecting to the suggestion of taking them piecemeal by the Advocate-General, Counsel for the defendant, at the resumed hearing, on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Mirza at the Bombay High Court, of the suit in which the Municipality of Bombay claimed over twelve lakhs of rupees from the Bombay Government, the amount being one-half the share according to the alleged contract between the parties.

MAJOR ISSUES.
The Advocate-General suggested about twenty issues in the suit. The major issues were whether there was a contract, and if there was one whether it was subject to conditions, whether it was enforceable in a court of law, whether the acts were those of the Government and whether the contract was properly carried out or not.

After taking objection to some of the above issues, counsel for the plaintiffs stated that there would be no oral evidence except on the issue whether the conditions of the contract were properly carried out. Further there would be no necessity for going into the accounts of the schools' committee, as they were examined by the education department, and duly passed.

Continuing counsel said that if any item of expenditure was not to the satisfaction of the contract, the Government might not pay that at the most, but how could the defendant say that the Government would not pay their share on most of the items which were legitimate according to them. The objection was really absurd.

The Advocate-General suggested at this stage that the first eight issues such as whether the suits were those of the state, whether there was a contract etc. might be heard as preliminary ones, and those whether the contract had been properly carried out etc. could be subsequently taken up.

NO PIECEMEAL TRIAL.
Mr. Colman objected to the case being tried piecemeal, as restrictions to the inquiry of all the issues might lead to complications. Counsel further declared that the Government had acted upon the contract inasmuch as they had allowed the Corporation to make necessary changes according to the requirements of the scheme on the strength of the contract. The authority of the Privy Council was that in such circumstances, effect must be given to the contract even in absence of the statutory requirements.

After several exhibits were put in, further hearing was adjourned to Thursday (to-day).

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT VANITA VISHRAM.

Will Be Opened On Saturday Next

The Gujarati Sati Sahakar Mandal is making a rapid stride in advancing Swadeshi. Soon after opening a new store, they have undertaken to organize a Swadeshi exhibition at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road on Saturday, the 23rd inst. The object of the exhibition is to bring home to the citizens of Bombay what fine articles of everyday use are manufactured in India and are available to those who go in for Swadeshi. Fine specimens of hand-spun, hand-woven Khaddar from Andhra and other parts of India, various qualities of mill-cloth, numerous kinds of soap, stationery, confectionery, cutlery, oils, etc. will be exhibited at the exhibition. Lady C. V. Mehta will perform the opening ceremony which takes place at the Vanita Vishram Hall at 2 p.m. The exhibition will be open for the public upto 7 p.m.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.
Jute shares opened quiet and a limited number of transactions were reported at receding rates. Coals were dull with a very small turnover. Teas were neglected although a few deals were reported at lower levels. In the miscellaneous section except sugar shares there was nothing interesting. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—
Securities:—3½ per cent paper 54-4, 4½ per cent Bonds 1934 91-10, 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 78-12, ditto 1945/55 92-4, 8 per cent Bonds 1932 99-8, ditto 1933/36

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Hawaiian
SONGS! DANCES!
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LORETTA YOUNG, JOHN WAYNE

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IN

"GIRLS LOST"

IN CHICAGO

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co., CR AT CINEMA.

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WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

W. T. TILDEN

TUTORING AT THE

CAPITOL

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday tenders for

£3,500,000 at 1½, 5-3/32, were received and allotted approximately

26 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be

offered for tender on Wednesday

the 27th inst. on the same conditions as previously announced.

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THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY: JANUARY 21, 1932.

THE FINANCIAL ROCKS

If the ways of Providence are inscrutable, the ways of the Government of India are more inscrutable still. Although assurances came from New Delhi that there is nothing to worry about regarding the financial prospects of the Central Government, there was some hope in the public mind that the Finance Department would soon become conscious of their serious position and would be considering the possibility of a further cut in salaries by another ten per cent. But a communique states that no question of radical retrenchment in the shape of further salaries cut is under consideration by the Government of India. It appears wisdom has not yet dawned in official circles. There is no way out of the impending financial difficulty but through a further cut in salaries. The cut must be applied fairly and equitably from the top with a lower sliding scale at the bottom unlike the previous cut which hit the lower classes of servants by ten per cent. and the higher classes by merely three per cent.

As the Government have already reached the limit of Rs. 50 crores for the issue of currency against 'ad hoc' securities, the question was: how exactly the financial debacle could be surmounted, whether it should be by the constitutional method of appealing to the Legislature or by another Ordinance avoiding the necessity of going to the Legislature. To the people it matters little which form it takes as all the surplus money that will be put out in the next few months, about Rs. 30 crores, possibly Rs. 50 crores, represents so much unbalanced budget and loss of credit. It was easy enough for Government to give an assurance of the soundness of their finances, because they have paid off the January sterling loan. But the fact will not remain unnoticed that the repayment had been possible by resort to borrowing in India by Rs. 40 crores. In other words, Lombard Street has been repaid by borrowing from the Indian people, a loan forced on them by watering currency. Where is the credit in such an achievement?

The Government of India are faced within the next three months, with the difficult task of finding the Rs. 50 crores of un-

ney to pay for their budget deficits in customs, income tax and railway earnings, besides having to pay for the maintenance of the railways, and to provide for the shortage in renewals of Treasury Bills. It is well that the Finance Member has realised the danger, but a mere cut of ten per cent. in salaries will not meet the situation. He has to cut out all extravagances and all unnecessary expenditure whether capital or revenue, deny funds to all the departments unless a clear case is made out, and reduce actual expenditure to the limits of the real budget. The revised budget for 1931-32 provided for a deficit of Rs. 10.17 crores, but it appears that the real deficit will be much nearer Rs. 20 crores. In addition to this, there will be the railway deficit of Rs. 20 crores and the Provinces are no better. In Bombay alone, the deficit is expected to be nearly Rs. 1 crore and this does not take into account the cost of the campaign against the Congress which should easily test them a colossal amount. On this basis, the Provinces are likely to appeal for about 25 crores of help from the Central Government. It is rumoured that the Bombay Government intend to meet their deficit partly by a further cut of 15 per cent. in salaries, but even this will fall to meet the emergency. Before the position worsens, we would suggest that the Government should try to make peace with Mahatma Gandhi, stop the coercion drive, and thereby save, at least, that part of the expense. They should also try to make up their financial mind independently of their mentors in the Anglo-Indian press and try to consult representative Indian financial interests where wisdom can be found in greater degree than in the 'pandits' upon whose advice Government at present appear inclined to act.

THEIR LIP-SYMPATHY.

Government conceived an unusual degree of interest in the minority communities of India. Particularly in the so-called 'Depressed Classes,' about the time of the appointment of the Simon Commission. In 1923 the Government of Bombay showed that interest in the usual manner by appointing a Committee called the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee to make recommendations about ameliorating the condition of these communities. And now that the Franchise Committee of the R. T. Conference is expected to start its work shortly, the Government have promptly seized the opportunity to announce to the public their own recommendations on the recommendations of the Committee. Government, as was only to be expected, express full sympathy with the principles underlying all the recommendations of the Committee; but as regards giving effect to them, well, that is another story. One recommendation is not "feasible," a third is "inexpedient," and so on till most recommendations are disposed of, with much sympathy and little promise of action.

Thus with regard to the Committee's recommendation in favour of reserving some portions of disafforested land, "Government do not consider it necessary to pass any special orders on the recommendation of the Committee." The scheme of re-colonisation of the backward classes as recommended by the Committee is "not likely to be a financial success for many years to come." The same may be said of most State hospitals, schools and colleges and such institutions. Government "fully appreciate the desire of the Mahar community for entering military service"; but there are as yet no prospects of their being able to offer further opportunities in that direction to Mahars in the near future. Regarding forced labour exacted from the Depressed Classes and the aboriginal tribes, the Committee recommended the circulation of a pamphlet explaining the rights of the people in this behalf. Government think that "the issue of the proposed pamphlet is not likely to produce good results." And so in proceeds Government's resolution on the Committee's recommendations. In view of this attitude can any one reasonably expect Government to do any real service to the Depressed Classes on any appreciable scale? Government's desire to give the community the anti-national privilege of separate electorates can be easily seen through. Having clapped most nationalist leaders into jail, they have made a just solution of the wider communal question practically impossible. Dr. Moonje, who is alive to the danger of the separatist policy favoured by Government, has been constrained to appeal to the so-called caste Hindus to complete the removal of untouchability by throwing all Hindu temples to the Depressed classes. If this advice of the President of the Hindu Sabha is accepted by the Sabha and the caste Hindus in general, we have no doubt it will have, as was declared by himself, "a tremendous effect on the future constitution of India." We trust the caste Hindus and the "untouchables" will do everything possible to frustrate the policy of isolating the latter, either with separate electorates or with nominal special concessions calculated less to do any appreciable service than to mark them off from the rest of the Hindu community.

'BUY INDIAN' LEAGUE.

The formation of a representative "Buy Indian" League at Karachi is a move in the right direction. We are glad to learn that many prominent businessmen of all castes and creeds including piecegoods merchants, bankers and insurance workers have joined the League. The League is primarily an economic body and if it happens to exercise a constructive political influence, it is a merit rather than a demerit. It is, however, stated that if the activities of the League, despite their economic character, are objected to by Government, the members of the League are prepared to face the consequences. If Indian businessmen in their own interests and also in national interests work in unison for Swadeshi, it will be impossible for any Government to adopt an attitude of displeasure and suspicion towards their efforts, much less for the bureaucracy in India which, as everyone knows, is committed to the promotion of Swadeshi. Do not of official speeches by gubernatorial exhortations downwards emphasize how anxious Government are to stimulate indigenous industry?

"NON-CONGRESS" PROTESTS

The co-operators, we are glad to find, are now becoming definitely and widely vocal. We have already referred to the outspoken criticisms of Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddy. Now, some other prominent non-Congressmen of Madras, including an ex-Judge of the High Court and Mr. Rangaswami, have issued a statement protesting emphatically against what they describe as arbitrary, high-handed and in many cases extremely harsh methods adopted by the police in that Province in combating civil disobedience. The Muslims, too, of Madras have expressed resentment at the indiscriminate use of the lathi by the Police. We make a present of this to our friends of the Muslim Conference, the Muslim League and the Khilafat, who seem to be utterly insensitive to any sentiment save that relating to Separate Electorates practically for about 5 per cent. of the Muslim community. Nearer Bombay, the Council of the Servants of India Society has also passed resolutions condemning the Ordinance regime. But as we have already pointed out before, mere resolutions will not avail. They are ineffective unless the co-operators are prepared to assert themselves. In this connection, how would it be, if, as a gesture of their self-reliant effort, they were earnestly to take to Swadeshi?

Notes of the Day.

Muslim Conference Split.

The differences within the Muslim Conference, that had resulted in the resignation, sometime ago, of some prominent leaders, have reached another decisive stage. Nawab Muhammad Ismail, the President of the Muslim Conference before his resignation, and the Raja of Salempur have invited leading Mussalmans—Nationalists also invited?—to meet on January 21 at Lucknow with a view to formulating Muslim policy in connection with the present political situation in the country. And they propose to inaugurate an "Independent Muslim Party" in India. The move, in so far as it is away from an anti-national and harmful organisation, is to be welcomed. But no opinion can yet be given about the Party until it is known how far it is prepared to surrender narrow communalism for the higher obligations of National patriotism.

Father Elwin On The Frontier.

The interview granted by Father Elwin to our representative will give a general idea of how 'peace' is being sought to be restored in the Frontier. It is now a Province virtually under the dual occupation of the military and police. Father Elwin's impression is that "the unparalleled repression in the North-West Frontier had only succeeded in making the life of the citizens almost unbearable." Confirmation of this impression comes also from an unexpected source. Maulana Shafi Daudi is a well-tried anti-Congress communalist. He has never a good word for anything except official policy and communalist claims. He is, moreover, in the Frontier Province with the kind permission of its Chief Commissioner. Yet even he has not been able to hide the reality in its entirety.

Shafi Daudi's Corroboration.

For, in the course of very mo-

destly giving himself and his colleague a certificate of good intentions, he wires: "We feel a bit relieved to find the iron hand of the Government being gradually relaxed, and that the policy of conciliation is in sight. Our desire is to stay here till sufficient relief is felt by the much distressed people on the Frontier." Let us hope it will come as a relief to the people of the Frontier that whatever happens, Maulana Daudi is there to stand by "the much distressed people" of "this distant land." Be that as it may, even a most ardent co-operator at any cost can read between the lines of the Maulana's comforting statement.

Example to the Viceroy.

It is stated on the authority of the Director of Information that a number of Patils from Poona District, whose remuneration amounts to only Rs. 70 a year, have voluntarily surrendered half of it for the year 1931-32 "with a view to assisting Government in the retrenchment of expenditure." And the Government are stated to have accepted the offers with thanks and due "appreciation of the spirit which prompted the offer." Such self-denial, which is a 50 per cent voluntary cut in the lowest of low salaries is most remarkable, particularly in view of the only nominal cuts made voluntarily or otherwise in the fat salaries of the Viceroy, the Governors, the I.C.S. men and the other "covenanted." Government deserve to be congratulated on their generous appreciation of the spirit behind the Patils' self-denial. May we not expect that this spirit of self-denial would permeate much higher ranks where the monthly salaries are twenty and thirty times more than the Patils' yearly dole? Will the Viceroy and the Governors be the first to follow the Patils' example?

MODERN TURKEY.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

(By H. S. MAHOMED).

After visiting different parts of Europe in November last, I visited Turkey, and I was astounded to find vast change in a land which only a few years ago was called the "Sick man of Europe." It is now full of youthful vigour and strength and has brought itself in line with other countries of Europe through the indefatigable zeal and perseverance of Kemal Pasha.

FEZ AND PURDAH DISCARDED.

Turkey has discarded all racial garbs such as Fez, Purdah, etc. In order that Turkish men and women may mix freely amongst themselves and with the people of other nations. The women who used to be confined in purdah only a few years ago, now go about dressed in European costumes. To what extent women have advanced in competing with men, would be seen from the fact that apart from other callings such as typists, clerks and saleswomen, they are also working as waitresses in hotels and restaurants like women of other countries in Europe. Likewise men are seen in European garb and Fez caps seem to be a thing of the past.

NO CAMPAIGN AGAINST RELIGION.

It has been said by some people that Kemal Pasha has abolished religion from modern Turkey. This is far from the truth. On the contrary all encouragement is given to the religious institutions as was done in the past. Stamboul still maintains 500 mosques and Kemal Pasha himself attends Friday prayers as regularly as any orthodox Turk. He has elevated religion in this way. The Mullahs are expected to know Arabic thoroughly well.

They are given licenses as is done in case of the men in Holy Orders in Europe. The Old Arabic characters are done away with and Turkish is written now in Roman character.

STIMULATING INDIGENOUS INDUSTRY.

Kemal Pasha is greatly loved by the Turkish people. After the Great War, though Turkey lost in territory still it is four times bigger than France. The Government is very anxious to foster indigenous industry and therefore they have built a strong tariff wall to protect their industries against foreign competition. No foreign article is allowed to enter Turkey unless a very heavy import duty is paid. The Government has also embarked on extensive projects to build a powerful army, navy and air force.

CHEAP LIVING FOR MASSES.

Another striking thing in Turkey was the cheapness of living at the time of my visit. The crop of wheat is so abundant that thousands of tons of wheat are exported to Russia and other parts of the world. The Turkish peasants were looking forward to good times. Like other countries in the world, Turkey has also forbidden export of gold. No one is allowed to exchange Turkish notes for gold without the permission of the Exchange Committee.

For a traveller conditions are comfortable. The hotels and restaurants are kept clean and cooks prepare food by the latest sanitary methods and at times even without using their hands. By the way they are no "Turkish Baths" in that country as in Bombay.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON HONOURS COURSES.

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

Two subjects were discussed on July 9. One was "Conditions of admission to Universities and their effects." The discussion was started by Prof. F. E. Sandbach of the University of Birmingham. His points were:

- (1) to find out the respective functions of schools and universities, and the kinds of intellectual training for each;
- (2) no domination of school studies by university requirements or by a standardised examination of an external character;
- (3) the following conditions for entrance to universities should be observed:—all new entrants should be sufficiently mature and have a broad general education; and should have reached in 3 or 4 subjects a standard of attainment adequate as a basis for a further study of these subjects at the university level.
- (4) school courses to prepare for university as well as to give other types of education if one is not to go to the university.

In this discussion the objects of various types of education necessary in schools were not pointed out nor was the complex and interminable functions of university studies emphasized.

HONOURS SCHOOL STUDIES.

The other subject of discussion was "The provision of schemes of study leading to general Honours degrees." The discussion was opened by Prof. W. E. Collinson of the University of Liverpool. His points were: (1) that the Honours schools were primarily intended for a small number of picked specialists, but they were sought for by a large number because of the inferiority of the pass degree in worth and equipment; (2) that the Honours Graduate who entered the teaching profession lacked comprehensiveness of outlook, resourcefulness and versatility necessary in a teacher; (3) that therefore there was a necessity of both a special and a general Honours course according to temperament and needs of the student.

Previous articles appeared on December 22, January 4 and 11.

A COMBINATION. In the general Honours course the problem was to combine something of the breadth of the "Ordinary" degree with the greater thoroughness of preparation and clearer focussing of purpose of the Honours degree. The number of subjects was to be reduced without decreasing the catholicity of useful subjects which give knowledge, and there was to be a more intensive study of them. A regular Honours degree was to be given in general Honours course. Criticism levelled against this scheme was that it might lower the value of the old special Honours course.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY. A garden party was given by H. M. The King in the Garden of the Holyrood Palace; but after some time the guests had to leave in a hurry because of the rains. It was a huge gathering one could see the high strata of Scottish society in their choice dresses. All were spoilt by the rains and damage to the extent of some millions. It is stated, was none. The King, the Queen and their daughter-in-law moved amongst the guests. There was a Golf Tournament during the day and a cup was given to the best net scorer. Some delegates went to visit University departments, Merchiston Castle school and others for motor-coach tours.

OVERSEAS LEAGUE RECEPTION.

In the night a reception was arranged by the Overseas League at the Palais de Danse, where music, dancing and refreshments were provided. There was a beautiful show of highland dances by young boys. The speech of the president specially welcomed India and recognised her desire for political rights. It was a very enjoyable function. It was wanted to promote the bonds of Empire brotherhood.

SHOULD UNIVERSITIES HAVE LARGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS?

On July 10 Sir Donald MacAlister, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow delivered the day's address. (Continued on page 11)

TRIFLES.

(BY "2").

There is no occasion for the rumour that Ahmedabad bound trains were searched because a leading light of Liberalism was suspected of being on his round about way to Peshawar.

Says His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta:—"One way in which British residents in India can assist the efforts which the Home Government are making to encourage United Kingdom exports is by travelling in British ships." The other way, of course, is to use—and get used by others—British textiles, for instance. It is being followed.

"The woman picket arrested at the Mint this morning is Miss Navajbai Framji Wadia, daughter of a solicitor."—"Evening News." Our contemporary ought to issue instructions that the Solicitor concerned should be disqualified.

"Jackson's Drive Against Press." His Excellency the famous ex-England Captain is scoring well. He has just hit a magnificent boundary of 2,000 off the "Hindu Punch".

Sir Ernest Holtson's letter to the Press has reminded people of his presence in our midst. And an eager correspondent wants to know why he is still in Poona.

I can only say that I am not responsible at all for it and that he is in Poona presumably because he is not elsewhere.

A Tory journal applauds Lord Willingdon's "unimpeachable correctness" as regards his refusal to see Gandhiji. The phrase reminds me of the famous one coined by Mr. Winston Churchill: "terminological inexactitude," which puts me in mind of another: "Wait and See," the Asquith slogan.

November returns show that "there was a considerable falling off in the imports of cotton piece-goods as compared with October, the total being 9.7 million yards as against 14.2 million yards in October."

But there is nothing to worry about. "Muslims" were not conscious of their duties in November.

I am also, otherwise, convinced that December returns will be a great improvement on November ones.

BOOSTING BRITISH FILMS

Campaign By Colonial Office

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A powerful campaign backed by the Colonial Office and all colonial administrations to boost British films throughout British colonies Protectorates and mandated territories has begun with the formation of British United Film Producers Company limited, representative of chiefs of all prominent British talkie makers.

The new combine, which is the outcome of the recommendations of the Colonial Film Committee of 1930, aims to distribute British films in the territories hitherto inaccessible to individual companies and endeavour to cater to the requirements of both European and native populations. The Colonial Office has appointed an Advisory Committee which includes Sir Horace Byatt, formerly Governor of Tanganyika and Trinidad and Sir Reginald Johnston, formerly Commissioner of Weihaiwei—Reuter's Special.

NEW WORLD'S BILLIARD

RECORD BROKEN

LONDON, Jan. 20.

New World's billiard's record break has been established by Walter Lindrum, the Australian, who playing against Joe Davis, the professional champion, of England, has passed his previous best of 3,905 and is still in play with 4,000.—Reuter.

ORDINANCE RAJ.

House Raids In Ahmedabad.

MAHATMA'S FRIEND IN ASHRAM SERVED WITH NOTICE

Hunt For Congress Money Continues In Gujrat

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20. The police to-day visited Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram to serve a notice on Sheth Punjabhai, a friend of Mahatma Gandhi who is lying ill there, requiring him to hand over his account books to the police for search.

Sheth Punjabhai said that his house was in the city. The police then searched his house. The police also searched two Khadi Bhndars in the city and attached one account book from one of them.

40 PICKETS ARRESTED. The police arrested to-day about 40 pickets both men and women for picketing foreign cloth shops. It is understood that they will be released at night.

Two more local Congress leaders were released on parole from Sabarmati Jail to-day while two others were arrested.

The police searched a house in Dhanasur Street yesterday and seized about 200 copies of unauthorized bulletins, and arrested the owner of the house and his 15 year old son.—A. P.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH WORKERS ARRESTED.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20. Six workers of the Gujarat Vidyapith who were doing propaganda work on behalf of the Congress in Panchmahal district, were arrested while they were holding a Peasants' Conference near the tank of the village.—A. P.

CAMBAY STATE'S WARNING

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 20. Cambay State has published a notification in the State Gazette, warning its subjects against taking part in movements illegal in British India.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN SURAT DISTRICT

SURAT, Jan. 20. Three Congress workers were arrested yesterday on their way from Navsari to Karadi and removed to Jalalpur lockup. Three more Congress workers have been arrested at Karadi.—A. P.

KAKALBHAI KOTHARI JAILED

Gets 7½ Months

(From A Correspondent.) RANPUR, Nov. 20. Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari of "Saurashtra, second 'Dictator' of Dholera Satyagrah was sentenced to six months and fined Rs. 100 or, in default, six weeks more under the Criminal Amendment Act (Sec. 17). He was given 'B' class. Harilal Trivedi, one of the workers of Dholera Satyagrah was sentenced to four months and fined Rs. 50, in default, one month more.

SURAT RELEASES ON PAROLE.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN BARDOLI.

SURAT, Jan. 20. Twelve more persons out of 26 detained in custody on suspicion, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were released to-day from the Surat Sub-Jail. They were directed by the District Magistrate not to leave the city limits, report themselves twice a day to the police and not to participate in anti-Government activities.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN JOHNSON'S INKS AND OTHERS

Writing Fluids, Stamping Fluids, Fountain Pen Ink, Copying Ink, Ink Tablets, Remover, Mucilage. BEST, CHEAPEST, RELIABLE. Ask your Stationer. JOHNSON & Co., 58, Tamworth Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ties. This brings the total of persons released to 17 as five were released earlier. The remaining 9 were sent to the Sabarmati Jail last night. These include prominent Congressmen of the District, namely: Sjt. Kanaiyalal Desai, first 'Dictator', Dr. Ghia, Kallanji Snehraishi alias Zinabhai Desai, Ishwardal Chotubhai Desai, a Youth Leaguer. It is stated that Government have collected land revenue to the extent of Rs. 70,000 in the course of the last three days from Bular Taluka. Revenue collections for the season commenced on January 5. Another feature of revenue collections in the area is that though collection of land revenue in Bardoli Taluka commences in the middle of the next month, a sum of Rs. 8,000 has already been paid.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR ARRESTS

(From Our Correspondent.) AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 20. Sjt. Balasahab Cadre of the Rashtriya Pathshala and the fifth 'Dictator' of the District Congress Committee, along with Sjt. Dattopant Nisal was arrested for addressing a public meeting in defiance of Government notice. Both were sentenced to eight months' rigorous by the City Magistrate.

KARACHI LADY DICTATORS JAILED

All Given 'C' Class

(From A Correspondent.) HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 18. Total arrests in Sind upto yesterday reached 157. The seventh dictator of Karachi Sharmati Sarwatibai and two others were arrested on the 15th inst. The eighth dictator, Shrimati Gonibai and 14 others were arrested on the 16th inst. The first batch were twelve months' rigorous and others 12, 15 and 18 months. All were given 'C' class. Sind Dictator, Ali Mahomed, Hyderabad Dictator Lalchand Roshan and three others were served with notices under the Emergency Powers Ordinance yesterday. While defying the notices at night, Lalchand and two others were arrested in Holmsted Hall after the meeting was over. Larkana Dictator, Shankerlal, Ram Motilal Kaka Kodumal and Metharam have been served with notices under the Emergency Powers Ordinance yesterday.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Jan. 20. Eight volunteers were arrested this morning, including two ladies, who picketed the godowns of European firms to which, with a view to evading picketing, almost the entire stock of foreign cloth has been removed from the Gordhandas Market, the principal local foreign cloth market. Immediately the women picketers appeared, merchants who were doing business in the godowns, closed their doors. The women picketers thereupon, followed by a crowd, moved to the Gordhandas Market, which was deserted except for a few open shops, which also put up their shutters at the sight of the picketers who were eventually arrested. The City Magistrate's Court, the Court of Small Causes and the Judicial Commissioner's Court are all strongly guarded by lathi-armed police to keep out salt-selling volunteers, of whom nevertheless three were arrested inside the City Magistrate's Court and the Court of Small Causes. Three other volunteers were arrested to-day for selling Congress Bulletins.—A. P.

NOTICE ON ALLAHABAD CONGRESSMEN

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20. Mr. Bishambhar Nath, Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, Allahabad, was served with a notice to-day by the District Magistrate under section 4 (1) of Ordinance II of 1932, directing him to remove himself from Allahabad District within twelve hours, and not to return for a period of one month as there were reasonable grounds for believing that he had acted and was acting in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to the public peace. This is believed to be the first notice of the nature issued here. The police, it is reported, searched to-day the house of

"BULLETIN" EDITOR BEATEN

Released After Regaining His Consciousness

The Bezwa correspondent of "Swarajya" writes: Mr. Bhimavarapu Ramachandra Rao who succeeded Mr. Nityananda Sarma as Editor and publisher of a 'Satyagraha' Bulletin after the latter's incarceration was arrested yesterday at 9 a.m. while he was circulating and posting the bulletins at the important centres. He was marched to police lock-up where he was detained up to 8 o'clock in the night.

Two sergeants and two constables headed by a Sub-Inspector entered the room and after exchanging a few words with him suddenly subjected him to severe lathi blows throughout the body and especially at the joints. Even though Mr. Ramachandra Rao fell down on the floor in a semi-conscious state with his legs profusely bleeding and his dress soaked in blood the beating continued.

He was released at about 10 p.m. after he had regained his consciousness. The Sub-Inspector is reported to have warned Mr. Ramachandra Rao, while he was coming out from the station, against partaking in Congress activities.

Mr. Ramkumar Shastri, Assistant Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

PANDIT INDRA SENTENCED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20. Pandit Indra and Mr. Janindra Kumar, second and third Congress dictators respectively of Delhi were sentenced to-day, the former to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half more while the other was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine or a month and a half further simple imprisonment in default. Pandit Indra was placed in 'A' class and Mr. Janindra Kumar in 'B' class. It will be recalled that Pandit Indra was charged with trespass and Mr. Janindra Kumar, under the Unlawful Ordinance.—A. P.

Muslims And Political Situation

CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW ON SUNDAY NEXT.

(From A Correspondent.) LUCKNOW, Jan. 20. An important conference of the leading Muslims of India has been called by the Rajah of Salampur and others on the 24th inst. at Quaiser Bagh, Lucknow. Invitations have widely been issued and the response is encouraging. Leaders of all political parties are expected.

The object of the Conference is to discuss the present political situation and to chalk out a united course of action. The Frontier situation is engrossing special attention.

20 ARRESTS IN LUCKNOW.

Basti Traders And Picketing.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 20. About twenty arrests were made in the course of to-day and yesterday, mostly of volunteers. A Conference was held this morning at Basti, of representatives of traders at which the District Magistrate and Judge were present. Ravi Bahadur Sarjuprasad, Secretary, Amal Sabha, dealt with the baneful effects of picketing and encroachment of individual liberty. He exhorted the traders to unite for protection of their rights and interests. Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Khan explained Government's efforts for the maintenance of Law and Order. Referring to the agrarian discontent, he said, that boycotts and hartals would only cripple trade which was already crushed under the dead-weight of economic depression. The Magistrate on behalf of Government assured the traders of every possible assistance.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 20. While announcing late last night a hartal for to-day as a protest against the arrest of women volunteers, four men volunteers were arrested. A. P.

52 DAY-HUNGER STRIKE

Rev. Ottama's Brother In Mandalay Jail.

MORE SURRENDERS OF REBELS.

RANGOON, Jan. 20. A murder committed by non-rebels is reported from Pegu and Thanyatmyo. Forty-eight rebels and dacoits from Nawin Chaung Valley surrendered on the 18th January in Pegu, where the outlying areas are quiet. Five military bases in the area have arrested a large number of minor rebels. Officials who will be sent up for trial in due course, while a large number of the remainder are expressing desire to surrender. Listed rebels have been driven out of the area and are hiding in small groups, but are still negotiating for surrender. Besides arms owned by six Myoma rebels, arms are still in the possession of Allammy and Pegu gangs in or near Tonye forest reserve.

OTTAMA'S MOTHER DIES. Reverend Ottama's mother aged 74 died last night at her residence in Kemmendinge, Rangoon. Of her two sons, Ottama is now lying ill in the Carmichael Hospital, Calcutta and the other who is younger, named Phongy Shin Ariya is now a prisoner in the Mandalay Jail undergoing three years' simple imprisonment for sedition. He has been hunger-striking for the last 52 days.—A. P.

Bangalore—The Rt. Hon. J. C. Davidson and members of the Indian States Committee arrive in Mysore on February 5 for two days inquiry into questions relating to the Federation Scheme.—A. P.

Poona's Lady Dictator Jailed

ROUND UP OF CONGRESSMEN IN MAHARASHTRA.

Salt Satyagraha And Cutting Of Palm Trees In Karnatak

POONA, Jan. 20. The Dictator of the Poona City Congress Mrs. L. G. Talwar, arrested by the police sentry on duty at the place.—A. P.

ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS IN HUBLI

For Cutting Palm Trees

(From A Correspondent.) HUBLI, Jan. 18. Six volunteers who were arrested yesterday were sentenced to six months' R. I. each for cutting down palm trees. Mr. Limaye and Mr. Kobbner, the third and fourth Dictator were arrested this morning and sentenced to one year R. I. each. Two volunteers were arrested this morning and sentenced to six months' R. I. each for distributing leaflets. Six volunteers were arrested this morning and sentenced to six months' R. I. each for cutting down palm trees. A meeting organized under the auspices of the local volunteers which had been declared unlawful was held at three different places to-day evening. The police came on the scene after the meeting and arrested six persons and the remaining were dispersed by a mild lathi charge. Altogether sixteen arrests were made to-day.

CONTRABAND SALT AAGIN.

Arrests In Belgum.

BELGAUM, Jan. 20. It is learnt that villagers in Mugli, Asundi and Hill villages in Saundatti Taluka of this District, caused damage to Government and private property on Sunday last by cutting down trees at Yekundi on the same Taluka. They are also said to have cut telegraph wires, cut sandal and toddy trees and prepared contraband salt. Police are making enquiries.

In Belgum a boy was arrested by the City Police on Monday for pasting unauthorized cyclostyled sheets. For the same offence committed last night at Thalakwadi, a Belgum suburb, the Belgum Cantonment Police arrested two boys.—A. P.

ORDINANCE GIVES NO RESPITE

Immediate Arrest After Release

JALGAON, Jan. 19. (BY MAIL.)

Munshi Meer Shukrulla, a prominent Mahomedan Congress leader of Jalgaon and President of the East Khandesh Congress Committee, was arrested on Sunday immediately on his arrival here, after his release from Dhulia Jail where he was serving a long term of imprisonment on a charge of having attempted to create disaffection among the police. The arrest was effected under one of the new Ordinances. Munshi Meer Shukrulla will shortly be put up for trial.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO HURL DOWN UNION JACK.

Youth Arrested At Jalgaon

JALGAON, Jan. 19. An attempt was made by a Brahmin youth to remove the Union Jack which was flying over the Congress Committee's office at Jalgaon. He was arrested on the 17th.

MR. G. D. SAVARKAR RELEASED.

Ordered Not To Take Part In C. D. Movement

DR. SAVARKAR TO BE DETAINED FOR 2 MORE MONTHS

KHAR, Wednesday. Sjt. G. D. Savarkar, who was arrested some days ago from Khar, along with his brother Dr. Savarkar, was released from Thana Jail this morning. Immediately after his release he was served with a notice prohibiting him from taking part in the Civil Disobedience and boycott movements. It is understood that the period of detentions of his brother, Dr. Savarkar, has been extended to two months more.

OUTWARD AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, Jan. 20. The outward air mail left to-day at 9-25 hours.—A. P.

GARSOPPA POWER SCHEME.

BANGALORE, January 20. The Mysore Durbur in consultation with the Bombay Government have completed arrangements for preliminary surveys and gauging operations in connection with big electric power generation scheme at Garsoppa falls.—A. P.

HARTAL IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Jan. 20. As a protest against the arrest of women volunteers yesterday, a partial hartal is being observed in the city.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

RISE IN BANK RATE ?

OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.

BOMBAY, January 20.

Will there be a rise in Bank rate again?

If the Government persist in their borrowing for sterling, etc., it must rise next week.

But the Act may be superseded even so far.

The section of the Government of India Act under which currency is issued to the Imperial Bank against securities provides for only Rs. 8 crores at 7 per cent. and the rate has to go up to 8 per cent. for the next Rs. 4 crores. If the Government continue their present pace of borrowing they would reach this limit before next Thursday if not earlier. During the last week, the ordinary receipts must have been used up for ordinary expenses of running the government.

Beyond this there have been Treasury Bills maturing for Rs. 712 lakhs and Rs. 280 lakhs for purchase of sterling; and receipts through new bills amounted to just Rs. 3 crores through intermediates. As regards tenders there seems to have been a struggle between the Government and the market, the former wanting money at better than 6-3/4 per cent and the latter wanting more near 7-1/4 per cent. For this week, the market has won, but the next week will show whether the Government will win.

ANOTHER ORDINANCE?

If the Government can get through the week without exceeding the eight crore limit mentioned above the market will have to accept the lower rate of interest. But this would mean that section 20 will have to be superseded even as regards the interest rates. The Bank rate would then remain at 7 per cent. and the Government could borrow up to the full twelve crores though nominally it will be the Imperial Bank that will borrow.

ONE STEP FURTHER.

Once the law regarding the Government borrowing is got over by what is virtually a financial ordinance, there is nothing to prevent the over-riding of the twelve crore limit and lending to the Imperial Bank up to the full limit of its holdings of Rs. 28 crores. It would seem not improbable that the Government will avail themselves of all possible means of getting over the financial troubles into which their present policy are plunging them.

A DISCOUNT ON CURRENCY

NOTES? Reports from up-country show that a discount is developing on currency notes. Indore, Cawnpore and Madras, separated by hundreds of miles, report this feature. The discount is only one per cent in some places but even three per cent in some. It may be that people are exploiting the political situation but the indication is there. It is thought that several people who had to remit money up-country have been instructed to send silver rupees. As it is, the discount has not developed sufficiently to make shipments of silver rupees profitable. But the Government would be well-advised in sending out rupees to their various treasuries to prevent the discount developing. So far as their own position is concerned, this will enable them to reduce their currency circulation and reduce the rupee stocks.

INFLATION "PURE AND SIMPLE"

These and other symptoms are pointed out by important financial experts in Bombay as "inflation pure and simple". It may be that the operations are carried on in such a roundabout manner that the inflationary character may not be transparent but the fact remains there. GOLD ARRIVALS. Reports from bullion dealers go to show that arrivals from up-country have been scanty. With all the stimulus given from other quarters, some estimate this week's shipment at hardly Rs. 50 lakhs while some are prepared to go as far as Rs. 100 lakhs. CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN INDIAN MILLS. For three months September to November, Bombay mills consumed 160,205 bales against 139,305 last year and the consumption of mills all over British India was 499,618 bales against 451,601 bales last year. This was evidently due to the protection which our mills enjoyed on account of the depreciation of the rupee. There might be a temporary set-back in the immediate future due to the departure from the gold standard by Japan and the political situation here, but the Indian mills must be feeling that though they may lose custom owing to the

developments here none other will profit by them.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SWADESHI

The Bombay commercial associations met in public meeting and passed resolutions the most important of which was the one on the popularisation of khaddar and the use of Swadeshi in general. But this is not the same as a regular Swadeshi Sabha which is so necessary in Bombay to carry on the work continuously. The formidable list of associations who participated in the meeting should be an eye-opener to those people who preach that the ordinances are not the cause of the present lack of business.

THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

The vicious circle of the reparations, war debts and tariffs is getting more and more vicious every day and the Lausanne Conference is going to be a failure so far as real agreement on the question is concerned. If it does so, we may have some rapid developments in Germany and all over the world in consequence. Meanwhile it is instructive to note the silence of the United States, the boasting of Britain's financial position, the French insistence on "sacred rights" and Germany's tariff wall against depreciated currencies.

LEGALITY OF ORDINANCES

Should Not Bar Council Take Up The Matter ?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Will you lend me the hospitality of your columns for ventilating a most serious question of the utmost public importance in this crisis?

We are all aware that the issue and enforcement of the Ordinances are causing the gravest apprehension in every thinking citizen's mind, no matter what his politics may be. And, yet, there seems to be no means to apply the touchstone—the acid test. If I may so describe it,—of the very legality of these Ordinances, and still more, of the peculiar manner in which they are being administered. The heavy sentences recently awarded to prominent public men like Mr. Brelvi; the examination of the books of account of a leading Bank; the attachment of private property; these are all matters, which, whatever the political aspect of such cases, cannot but raise serious perturbation in the mind of every thoughtful citizen, who looks a little more ahead than the point of his nose.

I have stated the difficulty. Let me now state the remedy, at least, as I conceive it. We all know that the Congress is pledged to such a policy of non-cooperation that it will not even question these Ordinances, or permit Congressmen arrested under these Ordinances to defend themselves against them. That, however, does not excuse other bodies or individuals from overlooking their plain duty in such matters. May I, through the medium of your columns, put this plain question to such bodies, as for instance, the Bombay Bar Council? They, if any one, must be assumed to be the unofficial custodians of that respect for the Rule of Law,—that sense of legality in all public doings, which seems to be violated in the issue as well as the administration of some of these Ordinances, and the orders thereunder. Will not the Bar Council take up this matter of the legality of these happenings? Will not the eminent lawyers who preside over and make up the Bombay Bar Council, Yours etc., take the initiative in such matters, and help the public in a real crisis? Will not even one of them suggest ways and means of a truly constitutional fight, such as marks the constitutional history of England, full of epoch-making precedents, since the days of Lord Coke? If the lawyers will only lead the way, I can assure them they would not lack following in such a public cause and for disinterested reasons.—Yours etc.,

LAHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Kurundwad (Jr.) at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

Lady Sykes presided at the Committee Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association on Wednesday.

Stamp Act Figures Again.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AGENDA.

MOVE TO REDUCE LAND ASSESSMENT.

The following is the Provisional Agenda for the First Session of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 17th February:—

Oath of affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

Nomination of four chairmen by the President.

Questions and answers.

Introduction of budget for the year 1932-33.

General discussion of the budget.

Demands for grants and motions to reduce or omit budget grants.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) Bill No. IX of 1931 (a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay—First Reading.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(1) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925—First Reading—Mr. B. Bahadur D. R. Patil, M. L. C.

(2) A Bill further to amend (section 39 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1933—First Reading—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M. L. C.

(3) A Bill further to amend (Schedule B of) the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1933—First Reading—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M. L. C.

(4) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925—First Reading—Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M. L. C.

(5) A Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925—First Reading—Mr. J. G. More, M. L. C.

(6) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1924—First Reading—Mr. H. R. Desai, M. L. C.

(7) A Bill to regulate the keeping of accounts of certain transactions—First Reading—Mr. Syed Munawar, M. L. C.

(8) A Bill further to amend the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay—First Reading—Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M. L. C.

(9) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1923—First Reading—Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil, M. L. C.

(10) A Bill further to amend the Sindh Inhabited Estates Act, 1926—First Reading—Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro, M. L. C.

(11) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920—First Reading—Mr. A. K. Resai, M. L. C.

(12) A Bill further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923—First Reading—Mr. R. K. Bakhale, M. L. C.

(13) A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920—First Reading—Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M. L. C.

(14) A Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. L. R. Gokhale, M. L. C.

(15) A Bill further to amend (section 16 of) the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1933—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M. L. C.

(16) A Bill further to amend the Bombay University Act, 1923—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.

(17) A Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. D. R. Patil:—This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that he be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State for India and His Majesty's Government in England through His Excellency the Governor General in Council that it is the emphatic opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council that in the contemplated revision of the Government of India Act by the British Parliament after the deliberations of the Round Table Conference are over, due provision be made for adequate representation of the rural areas on the Local Legislatures of the Province of Bombay and that the rural franchise be so lowered and the number of seats for the constituencies be so increased as to carry out the aforesaid objects.

Mr. R. S. Aswari:—This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that he be pleased to appoint an early date a committee of official and non-official members of this Council to report at an early date regarding the measures which may be necessary to protect agricultural land and agricultural produce from the onerous and oppressive weight of the fall in the value of such land and such produce.

Mr. H. M. Mahomed Baig:—This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that he be pleased to so amend the Primary Education Bill as to maintain all the rights and privileges in Government service of those Government officers of the Education Department whose services were lent to Local Authorities on the transfer of control and who are acting as Administrative Officers of various School Boards, unless the services of such officers are permanently taken over by the Local Authorities concerned, on conditions settled between the said officers and their employers.

Mr. P. D. Kulkarni:—This Council recommends to Government that the dates fixed for the payments of instalments of land revenue payable in respect of lands assessed for purposes of agriculture only be changed to 1st March for the first instalment and 1st April for the second instalment in the case of villages placed under class I and to 1st April and 1st May respectively in the case of II and III class villages.

2. This Council recommends to Government that the post of Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Development and Research Circle be abolished, the duties attached to that post being entrusted to the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle.

3. This Council recommends to Government that in arriving at the Anewari of crops in each taluka the opinion of the village panchayat wherever it exists and at other places of the local panchayat of each village specially elected by the taluka boards should be called for and be taken into consideration.

REDUCE LAND ASSESSMENT.

Mr. V. S. Patil:—This Council recommends to Government that the increased land assessment wherever existing be dropped or, in the alternative, the present land assessment be reduced by half, so long as the present state of world depression continues and all normal conditions reappear.

Mr. V. A. Surve:—This Council recommends to Government that a committee of five Council members with a non-official majority be appointed to enquire into and report about the extent of the damage caused by the recent floods in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. B. P. Wadke:—This Council recommends to Government that they be pleased to introduce at the next session of the Council a Bill to reduce by 25 per cent. the rents charged at present for residential buildings in Bombay and Karachi.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT INSURANCE COMPANY

Sensational Police Story

FIVE ARRESTED INCLUDING A DOCTOR.

Five persons, including a medical practitioner have been arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. in connection with attempting to cheat an insurance company to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs. They are all remanded by Mr. Khan Dalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, till the 17th February, pending police enquiries.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The whole case according to the police investigations discloses a very interesting story. Briefly stated, the sub-agent of the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Company together with one Motilal Raviji conspired to insure a man suffering from tuberculosis for Rs. 50,000 or about Rs. 2 lakhs in Indian coins. The doctors who examined the assured are implicated in the case. A healthy man was alleged to have been taken for medical examination, while the man in whose name the application for insurance was made was bed ridden suffering from tuberculosis. One doctor has been arrested and another committed suicide after the police investigations were proceeded with, while against the third, no prosecution is launched so far.

THE POLICE STORY.

Motilal Raviji, described by Inspector Achrekar of the Bombay Police C. I. D. as the "Mahatma of Cutch", was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday, in connection with a case of conspiracy and cheating. In the course of the application for the remand of four weeks, Mr. Achrekar stated that the accused Raviji with the assistance of Chandulal Shah, Sub-Agent of Messrs. M. Kanji and Co. (representatives of Manufacturers' Life Assurance Co. of Canada), got completed medical reports on the life of Cooverji Narsi Popat, last at Wadhwan Camp, Cooverji was examined by one doctor at Rajkot. The insurance was for Rs. 50,000.

DEATH COMMUNICATED.

The life of Popat was accepted

CONVICTIONS GALORE IN POONA

Acharya Rabade Sentenced.

ADVOCATE CHITALE ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

Sgt. Mahadeo Govind Kamble was tried by Mr. Kirnkar, Mamladar, on a charge of assisting an unlawful association. The Sub-Inspector of Police in his evidence stated that Mr. Kamble put on the wall of the Municipal Office a notice asking people to resort to civil disobedience on the 10th instant. When the charges were framed the accused pleaded guilty and also declared that he would not take part in the proceedings of the court. The Mamladar then sentenced him to six months' imprisonment under first charge and 2 years' R.I. under second charge.

2. This Council recommends to Government that the post of Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Development and Research Circle be abolished, the duties attached to that post being entrusted to the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle.

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STEVENS MURDER TRIAL

Girl Accused Plead Innocence

CALCUTTA, January 20.

Two written statements pleading innocence and alleging assault were filed by accused girls before the Special Tribunal to-day on conclusion of prosecution case in the Stevens Murder Trial.

Suniti denied the voluntary confession and incriminating statement which she stated she had made on pain of further insult and assault inside jail nor did she carry arms.

Suniti admitted drafting of the petition but denied firing and she said she heard the report of firing at the Magistrate's bungalow where they were arrested and assaulted.

Santi stated that she was aged fifteen but prosecution yesterday submitted showing that both the accused were 16 years old.

The Deputy Magistrate of Comilla, who recorded the girls' confessions in the jail on the day of the occurrence deposed that the confessions were voluntary. In his opinion the girls seemed anxious to make statements.

Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Comilla, deposed that he saw three bullets fall from Suniti's garments. Arguments will commence to-morrow.—A.P.

ADVOCATE CHITALE ARRESTED.

Mr. G. R. Chitale, a prominent advocate from Lonavla, was arrested on the 17th instant under the new ordinance by Sub-Inspector Ghasuddin and was taken to Yeravda Jail.

ACHARYA RABDE SENTENCED.

Acharya Rabde, the Acting Principal of the Tilak Mahavidyalaya was arrested at Chinchwad on the 16th inst. by the Havell Taluka Police and was tried by Mr. Kirnkar, Havell Taluka Mamladar yesterday. Sgt. Rabde made a statement and in conclusion added that in his opinion he had not committed any offence. The Mamladar then delivered his judgment sentencing Sgt. Rabde to six months and two years' R.I. under two different sections of the charge, sentenced to run concurrently. Mr. Rabde was then taken to Yeravda Jail.

1 YEAR R.I. FOR NOT REPORTING.

Messrs. (1) Demodhar Desai Kanere, (2) Trimbak Narayan Wadkar and (3) Shridhar Nandhar Satpute were arrested for not reporting themselves at the police station. They were then tried by the Assistant Collector Hyam Israel and each was sentenced to 1 year R.I. The accused did not take part in the proceedings.

ARREST AT BARGE.

The National Flag was removed from the Barsi Municipal Hall, and Messrs. K. V. Hingne and S. N. Pandekar were arrested.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA

PRACTISE NATIONAL ECONOMY. FOLLOW BRITAIN'S OWN EXAMPLE USE ONLY SWADESHI GOODS. MAHATMAJI APPROVES

The above posters in Red Ink are prominently displayed all over the city.

"BENU" EDITOR SENTENCED.

"SEDITIONARY ARTICLES."

CALCUTTA, January 20.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day sentenced Prasanna Kumar Pal, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Benu", a vernacular monthly to two years' or rigorous imprisonment for publishing seditious articles. He was ordered to be placed in Class 2.—A.P.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL PASSED.

NON-OFFICIAL DAY OF C.P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, January 20.

To-day which was the first non-official day of the current session of the C. P. Legislative Council there was a large number of private bills totalling 21 of which only one was passed into law and another was referred to Select Committee. The rest were either circulated to elicit opinion or dropped altogether.

The Village Panchayat Bill which became law extends the jurisdiction of panchayats. The Cotton Market Bill referred to Select Committee aims at regulating the sale of cotton. The Council also adopted by a majority two non-official resolutions one of which recommended to Government to fix the education grant to District Councils at three-fourths the total expenditure incurred by them.

The Education Minister pleaded financial stringency.—A.P.

BANGALORE VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Boy Of 13 Given 3 Months Rigorous

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 18.

Charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and for having delivered seditious lectures in defiance of the order under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated by the District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 15 volunteers were to-day tried by the First Class Magistrate of the Station and sentenced to 3 months' R.I. each.

All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. A young boy Surendranath aged about 13, when asked by the Magistrate whether he would keep quiet if let free, the boy remarked: "If my brother is arrested, why should I remain?" The boy was also sentenced to 3 months' R.I.

A crowd had gathered near the Magistrate's Court to witness the trial. Not finding the case taken up in the First Class Magistrate's Court, it proceeded to the District Magistrate's Court but there too it was disappointed.

The accused were tried in the Railway Magistrate's Court, only the presiding Magistrate and a few police officers being present there.

HOW MR. SEN GUPTA WAS ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1)

the fact that Mr. Sen-Gupta did not appear on the dock.

SON GREETED FATHER

Mr. Sisir Sen-Gupta along with his Bombay host Mr. V. J. Kushi then boarded the steamer. They found Mr. Sen-Gupta quite cheerful as he made anxious inquiries about the situation in India. Mr. Sen-Gupta had a talk with his son in the course of which he disclosed that he (Mr. Sen-Gupta) had a lengthy discussion with the Governor Designate of Bengal while in Europe, regarding the political development in Bengal.

NOT AT ALL SURPRISED.

Mr. Sen-Gupta was accompanied by his wife and his niece Miss Irene Sen-Gupta. Mrs. Sen-Gupta did not appear to be in the least surprised at her husband's arrest.

Khan Bahadur Pettigara visited the mole for the second time armed with the necessary sanction of the Italian Consul. In the meantime Mr. Sen-Gupta was getting ready for his journey. He got down from the steamer and was taken in a police car to the Police Commissioner's Office near Crawford Market. His Secretary was allowed to accompany him in the car.

At the Head Police Office Mr. Sen-Gupta was detained for a few hours where he was allowed to see Mrs. Sen-Gupta, Miss Irene Sen-Gupta, his niece, Mr. Sisir Sen-Gupta, his son, and one or two friends. At about 10-30 a.m. a police car carried Mr. Sen-Gupta and his Secretary to Yeravda Jail. A police escort from Bombay accompanied Mr. Sen-Gupta on the journey.

Mrs. Sen-Gupta and Mr. Sisir Sen-Gupta left for Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday and were seen off by a large number of friends at the Victoria Terminus.

HARTAL IN CITY

Sequel To Sen Gupta's Arrest

Following the arrest of Mr. Sen Gupta, the shops in the Mulji Jetha Market and Mangaldas Cloth Market, which were partially open in the morning, closed their doors on Wednesday. Among the Association which took part in the hartal were the Bombay Building Exchange, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the Mangaldas Cloth Market, and the Mangaldas Cloth Market.

After the Stock Exchange was closed, some Dash Sevikas went to the offices of individual brokers and were said to have taken an undertaking from them not to do any business either in shares or in Government securities for three days for the present, the period of suspension to be extended after the expiry of three days.

PICKETING AT CHARNI ROAD

Volunteers Offer Satyagraha

Charni Road was the scene of some excitement on Tuesday evening, when a number of Congress volunteers offered Satyagraha in front of a shop of Messrs. Motiram & Co. They lay down in front of a motor car belonging to a Parsi who had entered the shop to make some purchases. The owner thereupon abandoned the car. A little later, a police sergeant entered the shop removed the package from there and handed it over to the Parsi who was standing at some distance to the shop. The volunteers then formed a procession and went round the streets of Charni shouting slogans.

EX-VICE-CHAIRMAN JAILED.

Professor Bijoy Krishna Bhattacharya, ex-Vice-Chairman, Howrah Municipality, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for violation of the Magistrate's order and another year for assisting in the management of an unlawful association, namely the Bengal Congress, the sentence to run consecutively.—A.P.

TO BIJAPUR JAIL.

On the night of the 19th instant a batch of about 47 convicted Congressmen, including a few from Bati, Pandharpur and other places in the district, were sent from Solapur Sub-Jail to Bijapur Jail by M. S. M. Railway train. The first batch of about a dozen local leaders was sent in the night of the 9th instant.

CONVICTION'S IN SHOLAPUR

Batch Of 47 Sent To Bijapur Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 19.

Mr. Venkatesh Laxman Kanbur who succeeded Mr. Kamsikar Phadke as the tenth District was arrested last night at about 8-45 p.m. in the Tilak Chowk where he addressed a public meeting. As Mr. Kanbur finished his speech and the meeting dispersed, the policemen enclosed him and put him under arrest.

MR. MANTHALKAR SENTENCED.

Mr. Manthalkar who was arrested along with Mr. Gopalrao Joshi, Sixth District, on the Marathi Law Martyrs' Day and was placed before the City Magistrate, Solapur on Saturday last, was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

PANDHARPUR ARRESTS.

News is also available that Mr. Shankarrao Salke aged 35 and Mr. Marutirao Bhonsle aged 40 who were on picketing on the evening of the 16th instant at a liquor shop in Pandharpur were arrested. It is reported that they had also carried on foreign cloth picketing.

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ORDINANCE NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS

Rajasaheb's Son Arrested FOR DEFLYING INTERNMENT ORDER

(From A Correspondent.)

MANKAPUR, Jan. 19.

Kunwar Raj Hovendra Pratap Singh, son of Rajasaheb of Mankapur who was served with a notice under section 4 (B) Ordinance 2 of 1932 to remain in Mankapur for a period of one month or such longer period as the local Government may direct, proceeded for Gonda yesterday by train to defy the order. He was accompanied by a Police Inspector. The train was stopped at a distance of one mile from Gonda. He was taken to the District Jail in a car by the S. P. and City Kotwal who were waiting there for the arrival of the train.

HOW MR. SEN GUPTA WAS ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1)

the fact that Mr. Sen-Gupta did not appear on the dock.

SON GREETED FATHER

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Modern in Design—
in Workmanship—
and in Name



The Modern

Buy a WEST END
WEST END WATCH CO
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
LARGE CATALOGUE FREE

Stop that cold with



VAPEX INHALANT

Most colds can be stopped easily in their early stages. Just a drop of Vapex on the handkerchief, inhaled from time to time during the day, cleanses the breathing passages. If the disease germs are destroyed before they have time to permeate the system, the cold cannot develop and the body quickly regains its full vitality.

The popular belief that "a cold will run its course whatever you do" has been responsible for very many avoidable deaths from Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc. Always have Vapex in your home. Used at the first symptoms of an oncoming cold, Vapex acts like magic, gently stimulating the respiratory system to increased resistance.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING

Each paper you take leaves the most ready semi-developed cigarette. Pure, crisp as a bank-note but thin as a feather. Zig Zag makes a better cigarette the more you smoke.

The Best in the Papers



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TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES, BRAIN & BODY
K.B. RELE'S TONIC PILLS, BOMBAY

Sind's Toll Of Ordinance Raj.

NEARLY 200 CONGRESS LEADERS
ROUNDED UP.

Prominent Leaders' Houses Searched For
Congress Money.

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 19.
Reports of 36 arrests at Karachi, 10 at Tandondkhan, 3 Hyderabad, 2 Mirpurkhas and several other have been received. The total arrests in Sind number 192. Karachi's eighth Dictator Gomalal got two years' rigorous and "C" class.

Lathi charges were made on Prabhakar Pharies near Hyderabad Central Prison causing four severe and 20 light injuries. The Hyderabad Amil Co-operative Bank and District Central Co-operative Bank have been served with notices to suspend accounts of

Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Hyderabad District Congress Committee.

Doctor Choithram, Chairman, Reception Committee of Karachi Indian National Congress, P. L. Lekhani and S. K. Ramchandani's houses were searched yesterday in same connection.

The editor of "Krant" of Dadu got three years' rigorous while the editor of "Hindvasi" of Kotri is arrested.

Prominent Congressmen were released yesterday at Sukkur and Shikarpur but subsequently were served with notices.

ALLEGED ASSAULT Complaint Against Municipal Employees

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, second Court, Mazagon directed the issue of summonses against Mr. Gadgil, Inspector in the Municipal Encroachment Department and two other employees of the Municipality on information filed by Lalji Gordhandas a dealer in ready-made clothes, and his servant Gokaldas Raghavi, charging the former with assault and causing hurt.

The complainant, in the course of the information, stated that their shop was situated at Grant Road. The shop being small, some goods had to be taken out, when the shop was opened every morning. On Friday last, the shop was opened at about 10 a.m., and the complainant placed some goods on the footpath. The accused were seen coming in an Encroachment Department's lorry, which was immediately stopped in front of the shop. The goods lying on the footpath were instantly removed by the accused.

REQUEST FOR AN INVENTORY.
The first complainant then asked the Encroachment Inspector to take an inventory of the articles, when the latter is stated to have asked the other accused to assault the complainants. The first complainant was fisted on his head, and the second hit with a bamboo.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.
The complainant again asked the inspector to count the article, when he (inspector) wanted to assault the complainant with a hunter. A gentleman, who was standing near by told the inspector that he had no right to assault the complainant. The accused then left the place.

The complainant went to the police station and lodged a complaint. Being referred to the Court by the police, the complainants filed the above information.

SIR SHADI LAL'S SON

Marriage With Bombay
Millowner's Daughter

LAHORE, January 19.
Preparations on a grand scale are proceeding for the marriage of Mr. Rajendralal, elder son of Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the High Court, with the only daughter of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandral, mill-owner and millionaire of Bombay.

Seth Ramnarain Harnandral was well-known as a philanthropist, having contributed about Rs. 20 lakhs to charities and left several charitable trusts.

The bride, who is highly educated, is being given in marriage by her brother, Seth Ramnarain.

Sir Shadi Lal has invited for the Ghori ceremony on the 28th January, very large number of prominent persons of the Province. A special train will take the wedding party in the afternoon of the 28th to Bombay, where the marriage will be solemnised on the evening of the 29th January.

After the marriage the bridegroom will proceed to England to continue his studies.—A.P.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Accounts
Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken
By **B. L. THOSAR**
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
195-197, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22997.

SHAFI DAUDI'S PROPAGANDA

Sees Hand Of Conciliation

PESHAWAR, Jan. 19.
Maulana Shafi Daudi, the Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference who has accompanied Moulvi Mazharuddin to the Frontier to study the Frontier conditions at the request of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference, has issued the following statement to the press:

CONCILIATION IN SIGHT?

"We feel a bit relieved to find the iron hand of the Government being gradually relaxed and that the policy of conciliation is in sight. Our desire is to stay here till sufficient relief is felt by the much distressed people on the Frontier. By reason of our stay being prolonged, we cannot hold a meeting of the All-India Muslim Conference earlier than Sunday, the 31st January at Delhi. Besides our submission to the Committee about actual condition on the Frontier the invitation of the Reception Committee to hold the next session at Lahore will be placed before it. Regarding the date of the session I cannot bring it nearer than the 27th February in spite of my best endeavours to meet the wishes of earnest members of the Conference. As I am busy in this distant land, members of the Working Committee should not mind the formal invitation being sent late. Vital questions about the Frontier and the nonfulfilment of Muslim demands being under discussion, members are requested to attend the meeting at Delhi on the 31st January.—A.P.

PROTECTION FOR GLASS INDUSTRY

Demand Before Tariff Board.

The owners of glass factories in India made an emphatic demand for import duty and protective tariff for their industry to stand the foreign competition before the Indian Tariff Board which concluded their enquiry on Tuesday.

Fandit Sushil Chandra, Babu Ganga Prasad and Mr. P. D. Singaria, representing Glass Bangle Industry in Ferozepore (Agra), said that though 40 per cent. "ad valorem" duty was imposed on glass bangles at present, its effect was minimised by the 20 per cent. duty on chemicals. They therefore demanded at least 50 per cent. "ad valorem" duty on imported bangles.

Messrs. Framroz N. Katrak, and Framroz C. Sidani, who appeared for the Kandivli Glass Bangle Factory stated that the factory turned out 3,500,000 pairs of bangles. The failure of glass industries in India was solely due to lack of Government support. Without sufficient help by way of Government protection, witnesses continued, the industry would be in the same "wretched" state and the chances of development were nil.

It was also not possible to face foreign competition without protection.

The representative of the Palsa Fund Glass Works, Mr. R. T. Chandavarkar, then stated that they manufactured hollow-ware. The main exporting countries in the help of hollow-ware were Germany, Czechoslovakia, Japan and Belgium. The Palsa Fund factory manufactured glass-ware worth Rs. 1,00,000 during 1929-30.

If the industry was guarded by tariff for a few years, interest and energy might be better concentrated towards more paying scientific problems for the ultimate benefit of the industry and thus with more economic means a better efficiency of the industry would naturally be able to face world competition.

It was therefore suggested that an import duty of about sixty per cent. should be imposed on hollow-ware, i.e., globes, chimneys, jars, etc., for a period of ten years as the present circumstances needed it.

WITHOUT FOOD FOR 2 DAYS.

Girl Accused' Complaint
STEVENS MURDER TRIAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.
At the resumed hearing of the Stevens murder case at the High Court to-day, replying to Mr. E. C. Chatterjee, defence counsel, witness Nepalchandra Sen, Sub-Divisional Officer of Comilla decried the suggestion that he was inside the office room when Mr. Stevens was hit.

He further denied that he came out and shouted for the arrest of the persons who were running away. Mr. Sen added that the suggestion that two revolvers had been left behind by the assailants of Mr. Stevens and the chaplain was false.

FALSE SUGGESTION.
Witness also characterised as false the suggestion of defence counsel that on the witnesses' return from a fruitless chase of the culprits he found the two girls already arrested by the chaplains who were beating them.

LETTER IN "STATESMAN."
Mr. Chatterjee tendered a letter published in the "Statesman" five days after the outrage. The Advocate-General objected but the Tribunal over-ruled his objection. Mr. Chatterjee suggested that the story in the "Statesman" represented an intermediate version between Mr. Sen's present statement and the story in the first information. Witness stated that he had nothing to do with that letter.

HEADMISTRESS IN WITNESS BOX.

Among other witnesses to-day was Miss Sunasti Bhowas, Headmistress of the Falgunnassa Girls School, Comilla, of which the accused were students.

According to the school register accused Sant's present age was 16 years 2 months and Sunasti's 18.

Accused were again provided seats to-day.

TWO DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.
Before the trial commenced Mr. Chatterjee conveyed the accused's complaints about food in the jail. Mr. Justice Pearson, President of the Tribunal asked for a written statement.

It is understood that the girls have been without food for two days as a protest in this connection.

The two youths arrested yesterday in the High Court premises were released to-day.

Two others belonging to Sylhet who were also lodging in the precincts of the High Court were arrested to-day.—A.P.

GERMANY AN ECONOMIC PARADOX

World Bankers Struggling To Find An Answer

BERLIN, By Mail.
While twenty-six world bankers in Berlin are struggling to devise a means to prevent Germany falling into insolvency, the German November trade returns, usually regarded as the barometer of the nation's economic wealth, reveal that Germany's trade balance is the largest in the world.

In the first eleven months of 1931 Germany's excess of exports over imports was 2,131,200,000 (at par rate of exchange) in spite of the unprecedented world financial and economic crisis consequent on the general contraction of international trade.

Germany achieved this astonishing result with her vast industrial machine running at half capacity, and with 25,000,000 workers unemployed.

A DIFFICULT PARADOX.

This is only one of many paradoxes which is raising new and strange economic problems. By borrowing some 27,000,000,000 marks (about £1,350,000,000 at par) in long and short-term loans, chiefly from her principal competitors, Britain and the United States, Germany has built the most modern and most efficient industrial organism in the history of the world.

Even running at half capacity Germany was able to export more than Britain or the United States. For example, during the month of November, in spite of a fall of 15 per cent. in her export surplus, Germany's favourable balance was one-third larger than that of America for November.

DERELICT RUHR.
The huge favourable trade balance is partially due to the Government policy of freeing exports while restricting imports. That Germany's industrial machine is partially paralysed, is evident to any observer travelling through the Ruhr, the greatest industrial area in the world, or through Saxony.

For scores of miles in any direction in the Ruhr can be seen a veritable forest of factory chimneys. Sometimes as many as a hundred can be counted. On a rough estimate, three out of every five are smokeless—a graphic picture of the conditions obtaining there.

Servants Of India Society Wakes Up

ORDINANCE
CRITICISED

Reign Of Law Replaced
By Reign Of Executive
Discretion

POONA, Jan. 19.
In view of the present political situation the Council of the Servants of India Society met at Poona from 14th to 18th instant. Its views on the political situation are embodied in the following resolutions:

The Council of the Servants of India Society is of opinion that the Viceroy's refusal to allow Mahatma Gandhi to discuss the Ordinances with him was inadvisable and unjustified as a personal interview might possibly have prevented resumption of Civil Disobedience.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE DE- FLORED.

The Council deplores renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement at a time when it is more necessary than ever that constructive efforts should be made in a peaceful atmosphere to reconcile divergent interests and unite all political parties for the achievement of Swaraj.

ORDINANCE RAJ ALSO CRITICISED.

The Council strongly disapproves of the resort to the Bengal and Bombay Regulations and the Government of the country by means of Ordinances. In view of the sweeping and drastic character of the Ordinances it is of opinion that the reign of law has been replaced by the reign of executive discretion. The language of the Ordinances is so wide that even the performance of legitimate duties may be treated as an offence under them.

The Council understands that even such activities as the promotion of Swadeshi and temperance may be prohibited. The Council also notes that power given by the Emergency Powers Ordinance to require a person to report himself periodically to the police may be so used as to humiliate respectable persons, or give excuse for depriving them of their liberty for if they refuse to comply with such a requirement they can be prosecuted and sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of two years and fine without limit of amount.

ABUSE OF POWER.

Cases of abuse of this power have already occurred. Another instance of the seriously wide scope of the Ordinances is the circular recently issued by the Government of Bombay which warns newspapers that any immoderate criticism of Government or of Government officials would render them liable to prosecution under the Emergency Powers Ordinance or the Criminal Law Amendment Act. In view of the manner in which special powers taken to control the press have been exercised, in the past there is reason to fear that this power may be used to interfere with legitimate criticism of official acts. Unless, at least, the Ordinances are modified and administered with great restraint the bitterness which they will create will seriously aggravate the situation.

SECTION 144.

The Council is of opinion that the indiscriminate use of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code which is increasingly bringing the public into conflict with the authorities and leading to lathi charges is creating widespread resentment in the country. As in 1930 the lathi charges are alienating sympathy even of those people who do not approve of Civil Disobedience.

LASTING CURE.

The Council is convinced that the only lasting cure for the present troubles is speedy settlement of the constitutional question so that Swaraj may be attained without any unnecessary delay. The co-operation of all political parties is essential to the completion of this great task and unless the new constitution is brought into existence in an atmosphere of goodwill, it will fail to bring about full contentment and progress.—A.P.

REWARD RS. 500/-

A Wonderful Miracle

It consists of few words. Repeat them every night before going to bed. Naming your beloved as you do so, and you will dream of him or her on the same night. Later the person will be enslaved to your wishes absolutely. Through the dream medium you will be able to discover lost things. It will reveal to you the state of others' feelings you will not require any Astrologer. It will foretell you events with wonderful accuracy. It will enable you to speak to spirits, as also dream of unseen and far off lands.

It is the outcome of years' hard study and research, of ancient scripturing, almost extinct now.

Rs. 500 will be awarded to anyone proving it inaccurate or false. Price Rs. 2 only.

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**SWADESHI SUGAR ALSO AVAILABLE IN CON-
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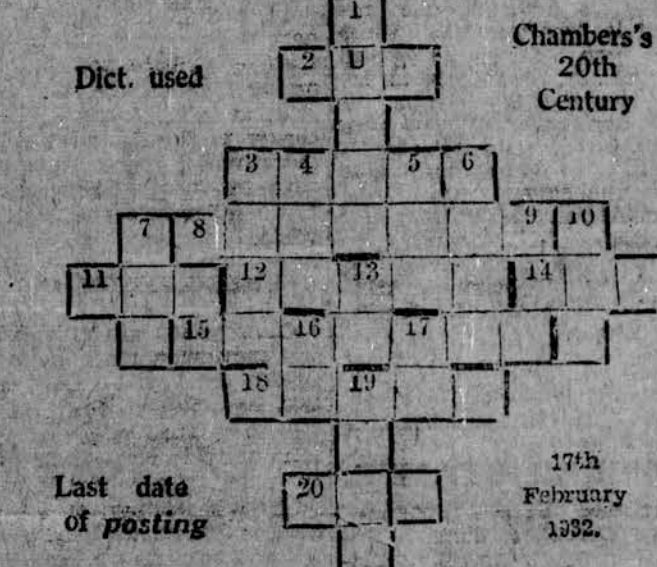
HAPPY NEW YEAR SPECIAL
Rs. 7,000 in CASH PRIZES
Wishing Good Luck

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Rs. 1000 for the 1st 50 CORRECT SOLUTIONS posted on or
before 10-2-1932.

1st Entry Rs. 2. Subsequent Entry Re. 1.
(A Puzzle requiring Skill and Intelligence)

Dict. used Chambers's 20th Century



Last date of posting 17th February 1932.

- | CLUES ACROSS. | CLUES DOWN. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2. Push | 1. Full of prouberances |
| 3. Apt | 3. Run |
| 8. Different, period of time | 4. Pointed instrument |
| 11. Low island near the coast | 5. Person |
| 12. Call to arms | 6. First mortal progenitor |
| 14. Seat | 7. Gate |
| 15. Constable | 8. None is |
| 18. Stop | 9. Royal Society of London |
| 20. Look | 10. Month |
| | 13. Before Christ |
| | 16. Errors Excepted |
| | 17. Isaiah |
| | 19. Pure (Jumb) |

N.B.—BRACKETED WORDS SUCH AS 'SHAK' 'SCOT' ETC. ETC. & 'ABERS' ARE NOT MENTIONED.

RULES.
1. The FIRST PRIZE will be awarded to the CORRECT SOLUTION and the SECOND PRIZE for solution with ONE error. When ties occur prizes are equally divided.
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BOMBAY.**THE ROYAL YAKUTI**
A WONDERFUL TONIC
RESTORATIVE.This Yakuti of life-giving nectar
has been prepared from the best
choicest and richest vegetable
drugs. It has wonderful properties
in toning up the system. In fact
it makes man a man. This valu-
able medicine is used in large qu-
antities not only by our Rajas,
Maharajas, Nawabs and many of
the nobility, aristocracy and gen-
try of this country, but it is great-
ly patronised by people in all coun-
tries of Europe, America, Asia and
Africa. It is needless to expatiate
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our invaluable medicine. We re-
commend it especially to those
persons who desire to guard
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recommended to those who have
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Pills: Rs. Ten only.**DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,**
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tion there is flashed all round
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avail themselves of the news and
make large profits. The Bureau
remains in constant touch with
these markets right from the
opening, midway fluctuations to
the closing prices.**STERLING DOLLAR CROSS**
RATE.—The Sterling Dollar Cross
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markets rule practically in tune
with the fluctuations in the Cross
Rate. We receive opening, closing
and all time to time fluctua-
tions together with our London
Agent's opinion. We can wire or
telephone same to any part of In-
dia for a moderate charge.**TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE**
CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool
and New York Futures (together
with Bombay quotations and ex-
pectation (Dharna) can be phoned
or wired to any part of In-
dia.**DAILY COTTON FUTURES**
FORECAST.—Based scientifically
on astrological calculations and
latest cables advice. This is the
only institution which receives
cables from Home daily
stating therein American Cotton
Futures Forecast.**OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY**
MODERATE.Further particulars from:—
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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 24241.
Tele. "VANUSET."**Trusteeship In Action.****HOW GOVERNMENT ADVANCE CAUSE OF**
DEPRESSED CLASSES.**Feeding Them With Platitudes.**The Government of Bombay in
the course of a resolution on the
action taken on the recommen-
dations of the Depressed Classes
and Aboriginal Tribes Commit-
tee, state:—
The committee recommended
that the depressed classes should
be encouraged to join the com-
mon village co-operative credit
societies and that the co-opera-
tive department should use their
good offices to see that these
classes get due representation on
the managing committees of such
societies.Government understand that at
present members of the depressed
classes are allowed to join
such societies and there is no in-
stance of their being refused ad-
mission on the ground of their
caste. Societies for municipal
servants, including the conser-
vancy staff are also encouraged
by the co-operative department.
No further direct action by Gov-
ernment is meantime necessary.
The committee also recommend-
ed that special co-operative cre-
dit societies for the aboriginal
tribes living in hill areas, should
be established and that Govern-
ment should appoint special
Mamlatdars for organisation and
supervision of such societies. Special
societies for Bhils in Khan-
desh and Panch Mahals districts
have been organised and Govern-
ment contribute towards the cost
of the Mamlatdars and the joint
secretaries of these societies.
Owing to the financial stringency
Government regret it is not pos-
sible for them at present to orga-
nise similar societies in other dis-
tricts.**NO RESERVATION OF LANDS.**Government are of opinion that
the suggestion made by the Com-
mittee that it be made a condi-
tion hereafter in the forest set-
tlements that the grantees of
land should send their children
to school, if a school is establish-
ed in the vicinity, is not practi-
cable inasmuch as there is always
a great scarcity of labour in new
forests settlements. They, how-
ever, direct, that where any con-
siderable settlement of aboriginal
tribes in forest is contemplated,
the Backward Class Officer should
be given an opportunity of advis-
ing whether a condition should
be imposed that the children
should be sent to school. In the
meanwhile the grantees of land
in forest settlements should be
persuaded to send their children
to school, if a school is establish-
ed, but this should not be made
a condition of the grant.Government have ascertained
that the statement made in the
report of the committee that dis-
afforested land is mainly reserved
for the aboriginal tribes is not
correct. They agree that the de-
pressed classes should be given
these lands, if applications are re-
ceived from them. But they do
not think that such land should
be especially reserved for them
where chances of applicants com-
ing forward are remote. It would
be unreasonable to give the de-
pressed classes a preference over
aboriginal tribes in this respect,
as they have possible alternative
careers to agriculture, whereas
the members of the wild tribes
have none. In view of these facts
Government do not consider it
necessary to pass any special or-
ders on the recommendations of
the committee.**RECOLONISATION PROPOSAL.**Regarding Committee's recom-
mendation that experiments
should be made in recolonizing
by the backward classes, some of
the areas which have become de-
populated by malaria. Govern-
ment consider that the experi-
ment of trying to settle depressed
classes in agricultural colonies
at Government expense, is not
likely to be a financial success for
many years to come. Apart from
this it is extremely doubtful if
members of these classes are will-
ing to colonise areas depopulated
by malaria. Government regret
that no action such as is recom-
mended by the Committee is pos-
sible at present.Except in special circumstances
no loans are advanced by land
mortgage banks for the purpose
of buying land and Government
consider that the opening of sepa-
rate land banks for depressed
classes is not feasible.**MILITARY SERVICE.**The Committee urged that the
present bar to the recruitment of
the depressed classes in the army
should be removed by the Gov-ernment of India and that the
Government of Bombay should
represent the matter to them. The
Government of India have in-
formed the local Government that
while they fully appreciate the
desire of the Mahar community
for entering military service, they
regret that there are as yet no
prospects of their being able to
offer further opportunities in that
direction to Mahars in the near
future.The committee remarked that
there is more room for employ-
ment of the aboriginal tribes as
forest guards. A large number of
men belonging to the aboriginal
tribes or depressed classes are al-
ready employed as forest guards.
Government are of opinion that
recruitment of this class, for work
as forest guards, tends to increas-
e and will do so further with the
spread of literacy.**POSTAL SERVICE.**The Committee considered that
depressed classes and aboriginal
tribes could be used in larger
numbers than hitherto in the
postal service as runners and
postmen. The remarks of the
Committee were brought to the
notice of the Director General of
Posts and Telegraphs. It is un-
derstood that out of 1,152 runners
and 4,755 postmen in the Bombay
circle, 27 runners and 117 post-
men belong to the depressed Clas-
ses and 217 runners and 274 post-
men belong to the aboriginal tribes.
It is suggested that, with a
view to securing an increase in
the number of these classes in the
postal department, institutions
interested in the depressed clas-
ses and aboriginal tribes should
associate themselves with the pos-
tal department and act as supply-
ing agencies, until the classes
themselves are sufficiently well
advanced to assert themselves. The
Backward Class Officer, who has
now been appointed, should be
requested to render all possible
assistance in this direction.The committee recommended
that an inquiry should be made
into the customary services per-
formed by the depressed classes,
and, in some areas, by the abori-
ginal tribes, and their remunera-
tion. Government are of opinion
that the appointment of such a
committee at the present time
will not be of any practical use.
On the question of forced lab-
our exacted from depressed clas-
ses and aboriginal tribes by subor-
dinate Government officers, the
Committee suggested that a pam-
phlet explaining to the backward
classes the Government orders in
this respect, and their rights
should be widely circulated among
them. Government in consul-
tation with the divisional com-
missioners have come to the con-
clusion that the victims of the evil
of forced labour are for all prac-
tical purposes the inferior village
servants and not the aboriginal
tribes and that the issue of the
proposed pamphlet is not likely
to produce good results. In their
opinion a better course is to ask
each collector to issue orders ap-
propriate to the conditions of his
district, impressing on subordi-
nate officers that no service must
be exacted from inferior village
servants which is not necessary
for carrying on the work of Gov-
ernment. Instructions have ac-
cordingly been issued to the dis-
trict officers, and they have been
asked to enforce the orders by
taking steps to punish any breach
thereof with adequate severity.**BUILDING SITES.**The Committee recommended
that suitable building sites should
be developed or acquired for hous-
ing the backward classes on the
basis of co-operative societies.
Government do not consider that
it would be possible to solve hous-
ing problems of the poor people
through co-operative societies.
The main difficulty is about ac-
quiring suitable building sites for
depressed classes in this presi-
dency. Government, however,
consider it desirable that an at-
tempt should be made in this di-
rection on the lines followed in
the Madras presidency either by
grant of waste land under the
land revenue rules or by acqui-
sition of lands under the Land Ac-
quisition Act. The Backward Class
Officer should, therefore, be re-
quested to consider the possibility
of devising a scheme for the ac-
quisition of suitable building sites
for the depressed classes in con-
sultation with the Registrar of
Co-operative Societies and the
Collectors. If in any locality spe-
cial sites are reserved or acquired
for these people, attempts will be
made to start special housing so-
cieties.**THE OFFICIAL REVIEW****"Difficulty In Finding**
'Dictators' "The Director of Information,
Bombay, writes under Tuesday's
date:—"The situation in the Presi-
dency continues to be quiet.
In Ahmedabad the mills are
working and although picketing of
foreign cloth shops continues
very few of the shops are closed.
Apparently some individuals are
endeavouring to create a scare
with regard to currency notes and
one or two restaurants and tea
shops in the city have put up no-
tices to the effect that no change
will be given for currency notes.
A Parsi was stabbed a few even-
ings ago near Kothari Pole. It
would appear that he was mis-
taken for an Inspector of Police.
The district generally is quiet.In Kaira considerable difficulty
is being encountered in finding
"dictators" and persons put for-
ward are people of no consequence
whatsoever. It is significant
that in this district where hun-
dreds of village officers and vil-
lage servants resigned last year
there has been not one resigna-
tion, while most of the 'Mitrati'
villages of last year have begun
to pay their land revenue. Col-
lections of which in the district
are satisfactory, the total col-
lected, so far, being nearly 5
lakhs."**IN SURAT.**In Surat the agitation seems to
be chiefly confined to agitators
who have taken refuge in Baroda
territory but come over into Brit-
ish territory at night in order
to carry on their propaganda.In Satara there have been a few
more arrests at Karad, while in
Belgaum there has been a revival
of last year's cutting of telegraph
wires, along the Rail-Hongal Road.In Kanara organised attempts
to break the forest laws are re-
ported from three or four vil-
lages in the Sirsi and Siddapur
talukas. Action is being taken
otherwise there is no disturbance
in the district.**SELECTIONS FROM**
PESHWA'S DAFTAR.The Director of Information,
Bombay, writes:—The 20th Selection from the
Peshwa's Daftar, just issued by
the Government Central Press, is
entitled the "Bhonsles of Nagpur."
It covers the period 1715-1774,
that is from the beginning of
Shahu's reign till just after the
death of Madhavrao I. The let-
ters are all published for the first
time and throw fresh light on
the conspicuous part played by
the Bhonsles in Maratha politics.
Many of them are in the actual
handwriting of the great historic
personages of the period, and
some are reproduced in facsimile.
The imprisonment of Kanhaji
Bhonsle, the remarkable person-
ality of Raghujii hitherto im-
perfectly known, his death, the dis-
ensions and intrigues among his
four sons, Madhavrao's campaign
against Nagpur and the early
training of Nana Fadnis are il-
lustrated in detail. The territory
which now forms the Central
Provinces was in pre-Maratha
times a backwater, remotely con-
nected with trade and political
movements in other parts of In-
dia and the materials now pub-
lished show how the Nagpur
Bhonsles connected this back-
water with the main stream of
Indian economy and history. The
work of selection does credit as
usual to Mr. Sardesai. The new
volume which is priced at Rs. 3-
4-0 is obtainable at the Govern-
ment Book Depot, Bombay, and
the principal book-sellers.**PATELS DO THEIR BIT****"Voluntary Surrender" Of**
Moiety Of RemunerationsThe Director of Information,
Bombay, writes:—"With a view to assisting Gov-
ernment in retrenchment of ex-
penditure the following Patils
from Poona District whose remu-
neration amounts to only Rs. 70 a
year have voluntarily surrendered
half of it for the year 1931-32."(1) Rao Saheb Dhoondi Mathaji
Magar, Police Patil, Hadapsar, ta-
luka Haveli; (2) Mr. Babu Gan-
pat Tape, Mulki Patil, Hadapsar,
taluka Haveli and (3) Mr. Eknath
Balwant Ghule, Police and Re-
venue Patil, Nanded, taluka Haveli.The following six patils also
have offered to forego half their
remuneration for the current year:—(1) Mr. Dhoondi Vithoba Bal-
vadar; (2) Mr. Bapu Kashiba
Patil, Mulki and Police Patil of
Pimpalegarav; (3) Mr. Sakharam
Ganpati Sathe, Mulki and Police
Patil of Pimple Nilakh; (4) Mr.
Narayan Dhandiba Khandve, Po-
lice Patil of Lohogao; (5) Mr.
Savla Panduraj Mane, Police Patil
of Bhoasri, and (6) Mr. Narayan**THE LAKSHMI****INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.**Founded by the Late **LALA LAJPATRAI** and **PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU****SIXTH IN INDIA IN THE SIXTH YEAR.****BUSINESS TRANSACTED EXCEEDS**
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106, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21102.**KARAMCHAND SHUKLA,**Ganesh Peth Circle No. 2,
Nagpur City.**Chief Agent for Gujrat and****Kathiawar:—**
K. M. FARUKI,
Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.**BLOCKS**
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appearing in the **Daily** and
Sunday Chronicle are **FOR**
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Pies per **Sq. inch** inclusive of
Postage.**APPLY TO THE—****MANAGER,****"Bombay Chronicle."****Baliba Jadhav, Mulki and Police**
Patil of Katraj.Government have accepted the
offer with thanks and arranged
to convey to the Patils Govern-
ment's appreciation of the spirit
which prompted the offer."**CASE AGAINST DR. PATON****Postponed To Jan. 26****MADRAS, Jan. 19.**
The Court room was crowded
when Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, the
Chief Presidency Magistrate, re-
sumed hearing of arguments on
the application of Dr. Ernest For-
restor Paton under Section 528-
A, Cr.P.C., claiming trial as an
European British subject.The accused, who is about 33,
appeared dressed in khaddar. At
the outset defence counsel filed a
supplemental statement mention-
ing that the Hon. Mrs. Alexan-
der Forrestor Paton, daughter of
Lord Shaw of Dunfermline is Dr.
Paton's sister-in-law, having
married his brother Alexander
Forrestor Paton.Mr. Jayaram Iyer, the defence
counsel, argued at length that
Section 528-A, Cr.P.C. was appli-
cable to the Presidency town and
that Dr. Paton was entitled to be
tried as a European British sub-
ject by a special bench.Arguments over the Chief Presi-
dency Magistrate passed orders
holding that the Presidency Ma-
gistrate had jurisdiction to try
the accused. The defence coun-
sel filed a petition requesting the
Court not to transfer the case
into the usual course to the Second
Court as they were moving the
High Court in the matter regard-
ing the Magistrate's order and
wanted time. The Magistrate ad-
journd the case to January 27
for further proceedings.—A. P.**MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.**The Chief Presidency Magistrate
in the course of his order observ-
ed that Dr. Paton was charged by
the City Police for picketing con-
trary to Ordinance No. 5 of 1932.
The defence claimed that Dr. Pa-
ton was entitled to trial as a Eu-
ropean British subject under the
act and that a Presidency Magistrate
sitting singly had no jurisdiction
to try him.The Magistrate did not agree
that Chapter 33 has any applica-
tion in this case. The opening
words of that Section expresslydeclare that the procedure pre-
scribed therein does not apply to
the Presidency Towns and the
contention that because Section
528-A does not, in terms, pre-
scribe any special procedure for
the trial of a European British sub-
ject it must be presumed that
Chapter 33 applies is untenable.
The Magistrate held that the
Presidency Magistrate has juris-
diction to try the accused.—A. P.**SITUATION IN BURMA****RANGOON, Jan. 19.**Reports have been received of
one robbery in Tharrawaddy,
three dacoities in Insein, a mur-
der in Pegu, a dacoity in Maubin,
where two Indian houses were at-
tacked and two murders in Ba-
sein where two accused were ar-
rested. A party of military po-
lice from post Helangu came
across in a jungle in Tharrawaddy
three old rebel camps, which were
destroyed. Four men strongly
suspected of being rebel support-
ers while in a jungle in Insein,
conveying a large quantity of
food were arrested. Twenty-
eight village agents alleged to be
connected with rebel dacoits sur-
rendered on January 16 at Prom-
where surrenders exceed 3,600. An
Insein rebel leader Po Thant was
recently attacked in his own camp
by a party of police and irregu-
lars, one of whom shot him dead.
While camping near Taungnyo
Hill, he ran short of food and
cash, and so sent three followers
to get supplies. But they ran
into the hands of the police, raid-
ing on their information, raid-
ed the leaders' camp which they
destroyed along with a quantity of
clothing and blankets left be-
hind in the hurried flight.—A. P.**CONDITIONAL RELEASES**

(From A Correspondent.

SUKKUR, Jan. 19.
Sgt. C. J. Valecha, pleader,
first "dictator" Seth Jashanmal,
Hassanand Pannani and Verho-
mal were released this morning
and served with notice under
section four to abstain from tak-
ing part in Congress movement
and not to leave the Municipal
limits and report at the police
station.**ASTROLOGY**Year Life Reading. Monthly de-
tails, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year,
Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5
questions about future Re. 2.
Each extra question As. 4. V.P.
As. 4. Send copy of horoscope or
time and date of birth or of
writing letter and approximate
age.**GANDHI JOTISH NILAYAM,**
TRUTTANI, Madras Presidency.**CLOTHES OR COSTUME?**

(Continued from page 3.)

er style than her mistress, or in
a tragedy to see the leading ac-
tress in Gough dress, and the
others in old costumes of the pre-
ceding century from the theatre
wardrobe." It was a French ac-
tress, Mademoiselle Favart, who
began to reform the costume of
the stage, by making it realistic,
and a fine surprise she gave to
her audience when she did so.
The reform was not entirely to
their liking, nor, for that mat-
ter, is realistic dressing entirely
to Mr. Komisarjevsky's. For he
fears the too literally-minded pro-
ducer, who will have the actual
dress of the actual period, lest he
should turn players into museum
pieces. We may wonder, indeed,
if the craze for exact representa-
tion is not excessive. Does it mat-
ter that the hat is not exactly
such as would have been worn in
the period if the imagination of
the audience is persuaded to ac-
cept it as one? There is a real-
ism which is more false than fan-
tasy, as we may see any day for
ourselves in the cinema. Mr.
Komisarjevsky's generalisations
are sometimes disputable, but
this cannot be disputed, that he
has provided men of the theatre
with an uncommonly useful book.
"The Costume of the Theatre"
should be made accessible to all
students of the drama by being
placed in every public library in
this country. It is worth almost
treating as a classic.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1932

ORDINANCE POLICY UNDER FIRE

Adjournment Motion Talked Out In C. P. Council.

INDICTMENT OF POLICE METHODS, EX- CESSIVE FINES & INDIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION.

Democratic Party's Strange Attitude

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, January 18.
Mr. K. P. Pandey's adjournment motion to consider the political situation in the provinces, was the only item of general public interest discussed at the January session of the C. P. Council which commenced to-day. Two other motions of the kind given by Messrs. Khaparde (Nationalist) and Parakh (Independent) were ruled out of order.
The attendance in the visitors' gallery was fairly large, when at 4 in the afternoon Mr. Pandey (Jubbulpore North) moved the adjournment motion. He described in detail the various repressive measures adopted by the Provincial Government and characterized the sentences as vindictive. He deplored the lathi charges at Saugor and Jubbulpore and strongly attacked the Government for not providing proper medical facilities for the injured persons. Referring to the remark made by the Finance Secretary in the Council earlier in the day that the C. P. was ahead of all other provinces in political matters, Mr. Pandey said that so far as heavy fines and vindictive convictions were concerned, the provincial Government were absolutely ahead of all other Governments.

PUZZLE OF CLASSIFICATION
He could not understand the principles which guided the classification of prisoners; for if the fines were the determining factor, Mr. Abhyankar was placed in "A" Class, while Mr. Ranka who was also fined Rs. 10 thousand was placed in "B" Class. If the political status was the criterion, he failed to understand why Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Editor, Lokmat, the only daily of the province who is an ex-M.L.A., was placed in "B" Class. The classification, he thought, was left to the sweet will of the Magistrate, and the local Government did not interest itself in the matter.

THOSE TRIALS.
Mr. Pandey next referred to the trials in jails and emphasised that they were no trials at all. Government, he said, fully knew that the persons arrested would not lead any defence and were therefore using the extra powers under the ordinances to bag any one whom they found inconvenient. He asked the Government to put under arrest all those within the C. P. Council whom they found inconvenient and still assured them that the agitation for political freedom could not be suppressed by force. He bitterly complained against the subordinate officials who, being confident of the support from the "Burrha Sahab", were playing havoc in rural areas.

Mr. S. M. Rahman (Akoia) who supported the motion said that while he did not approve of the Civil Disobedience movement, he thought it his duty to warn the Government of the futility of the repressive policy. "Nowhere in the world has repression succeeded in checking the movement," said Mr. Rahman. He pointed out the history of Russia, Germany and India and emphasised the need for a policy of conciliation.

POLICE EXCESSES.
Seth Sheolal of Chindwara who spoke next pointed out the excesses committed by police in Chindwara District. He said that the police made a lathi charge on an innocent and peaceful mob of people who had assembled to meet Mr. Salpekar when he was arrested. Similarly some people who went to meet Mr. Harkare at the Railway station were attacked without

provocation. Instances of people being assaulted simply because they wore Khaddar clothes were not wanting.
HOME MEMBER'S APOLOGIA.
Speaking on behalf of the Treasury Bench at the instance of the leader of the Nationalist Party, the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao Home Member to the C. P. Government said that there was a lot of misunderstanding between the Government and members of the Council. He then narrated the various Congress activities in the province and announced that so far 145 persons had been arrested in Nagpur. He also announced that Government would examine the fines imposed and would pass orders in due course. He, however, refused to discuss whether a fine of Rs. 10 thousand rupees was "excessive" or not. Finally he promised to issue instructions to the trying magistrates to impose reasonable fines and to look into the cases already tried.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT A "CAMOUFLAGE."
Mr. Khaparde (Leader of the Nationalist Party) who spoke next said that the Government's assurance to the Council was the outcome of the force of public opinion. Their statement that they had no hand in the heavy fines imposed by the trying magistrates, was a mere camouflage. Government had on previous occasions declared that they did issue instructions to the trying magistrates, and there were in effect not mere instructions (or advice) but orders. Government could not therefore shirk its responsibility to the so-called independent judgments of the Magistrates.

Mr. Khaparde next spoke from personal knowledge and experience that trials on a charge of sedition had become merely mechanical and the Local Government never gave any thought, while sanctioning the prosecution. He pointed out a case in which Mr. and Mrs. Patwardhan addressed a meeting at Ellichpur on the 9th and the Local Government's sanction for prosecution was received within five days. He could not follow how the report of his speech could have passed through the various channels and what attention, if any, the Government had paid while sanctioning the prosecution within so short a time.

He next stated the case of Mrs. Patwardhan who was arrested while attending the trial of her husband in the Jail, and questioned whether there was no such thing as humanity, gentleness or good breeding. All these circumstances give rise to the suspicion that these acts of the subordinate officials had the blessings of the Government.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ORDINANCES.

Speaking for the People's party, Mr. Kedar said that there was no justification for the Ordinances, for even if the War Councils were formed and processions and meetings conducted, there was no breach of peace. Government were denying the elementary rights of citizenship and were really breaking the laws themselves.

Mr. Fulay (Labour Member) said that the Government of India had made a great mistake by refusing to discuss the situation with Mahatma Gandhi who was working for peace. He thought that neither the Provincial Government nor the Provincial Congress had any choice in the matter and deplored the ordinances which were hampering

DOHAD CONVICTIONS.

Prabhat Feris
Undisturbed.

AFTER WEEK'S CONTINUOUS DRIVE

(From a Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Jan. 20.
As stated in my yesterday's letter the police searched and sealed yesterday the Office of the Bhil Seva Mandal. The office of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Committee is situated in the sealed office of the Bhil Seva Mandal and the clerk of the Committee had to vacate the office. The following persons have been sentenced—

Sgt. Chhaganlal Majumdar, 5 months, Rs. 100 fine or in default 6 weeks more.
Sgt. Maganlal Gopaldas, 5 months, Rs. 100 fine or in default 6 weeks more.

Sgt. Pannalal Vallabhdas and Zumakal Soni 5 months and Rs. 60 fine, in default 6 weeks.

NO HINDRANCE TO FERIS.
After a continuous drive against the Prabhat Feris for a week, the Police now allow them to be taken without any interruption.

POLICE OPEN FIRE NEAR GORAKHPUR.

"None Injured."

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.
A report from Gorakhpur states that at a place called Ramkoll, a head constable had to fire two rounds of buckshot in order to keep off a crowd of villagers. It appears that an attempt to hold a meeting in defiance of order under Section 144 was frustrated by the police who made several arrests. While the arrested persons were being taken away, a crowd of villagers tried to rescue them and a constable was injured. The attempt at rescue was frustrated and a number of further arrests was made.

As far as is known now, no one has been injured.—A.P.

ARREST UNDER ORDINANCE.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 20.
Kunwar Raghavendra Pratap Singh, son of the Raja of Mankapur, is reported to have been arrested in train for an alleged defiance of order under Ordinances, restricting his movements. He was proceeding to Gonda when the train was stopped one mile from Gonda, and the arrest was made.—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST MAHATMA'S ARREST.

Kenkokakai Members Force Way Into British
Embassy And Demand Interview.

MR. YOSHIZAWA'S FORMAL APOLOGY.

TOKIO, Jan. 19.
The Foreign Minister Mr. Yoshizawa has formally apologised to Sir Francis Lindley, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, for the incident last night when a dozen members of an organisation known as the Kenkokakai forced

his way into the Embassy, and demanded an interview with the Ambassador in order to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. Sir F. Lindley declined the interview and, later, replying to Mr. Yoshizawa's apologies, said that he did not attach any importance to the affair.—Reuter.

CONVICTIONS IN SHOLAPUR.

Pheri Volunteers Arrested.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, Jan. 18.
Mr. Kamlakar Phadke, ninth dictator, was arrested last night at about 8-30 p.m. in Kasba Peth on his way to his house where he addressed a public meeting. This afternoon, Mr. Phadke was placed before Mr. Kale, City Magistrate, Sholapur, who sentenced him to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

JOSHI SENTENCED.
Mr. Keshavrao Joshi was also placed this afternoon before the City Magistrate. The Magistrate sentenced him to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

Mr. Baburao Uttarkar who was already sentenced on Saturday to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, for carrying on picketing at Dari-Ves liquor shop, was again hauled up to-day before the City Magistrate. And was sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, for acting as Dictator.

PHERI VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.
Messrs. Gurupadappa Siddappa and Shankar Joglekar were arrested yesterday for taking out a Pheri in contravention of the District Magistrate's order.

Trade and hard-hitting the poor people.

Mrs. Tambe disapproved repressive policy and said that the Government should act rather as a mother and not as a vindictive mother-in-law.

Mr. Parakh (Independent) made an effective speech supporting the motion and hoped that the Government's promise will result in something substantial.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT.

Mr. Parakh had not concluded his speech, when the Secretary of the Council announced that the time limit of two hours had expired. The Motion was therefore talked out. Not a single member of the Democratic Party supported the adjournment motion, and but for their attitude, the motion would have been carried. The house was then adjourned.

CALCUTTA CONVICTIONS.

Mrs. Nirjharini Sircar
Gets 6 Months.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.
Four volunteers were sentenced to-day to six months' imprisonment each in connection with picketing of foreign cloth shops in Howrah.

Mrs. Nirjharini Sircar, wife of Profulla Sircar, Editor of "Man-dabazar Patrika" and five other women were sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, to six months' imprisonment each for leading a procession in contravention of the Police Commissioner's order.

The same Magistrate also sentenced a volunteer to the same term of rigorous imprisonment.

Mrs. Kalyani Devi a post-graduate student, Mrs. Sarala Devi and a male volunteer were sentenced by the Special Magistrate, Alipore, to-day, to eight months' rigorous imprisonment, for being members of unlawful associations and for distributing leaflets.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.
Eleven volunteers, including Krishnadas, formerly Secretary to Mr. Gandhi and Mr. K. Jacob, an Indian Christian, were arrested to-day in Burrha Bazaar following a lathi charge by the police in connection with picketing.

According to reports from different districts in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, twenty-six persons were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment and fourteen persons were arrested yesterday under the new Ordinances. These include a number of women.

—A.P.

GENERAL DAWES & AMBASSADORSHIP IN LONDON.

Resignation To Take Effect
At Once.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Jan. 19.
Washington.—After announcement of his appointment as head of the Reconstruction of the Finance Corporation recently formed by Government for the extension of industrial credits, General Dawes stated that his resignation of Ambassadorship in London would take effect immediately.

SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

Belgian Reply To U. S.
Note.

KEEN TO SEE OBSERVANCE OF TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Brussels.—The Belgian reply to the American Note of 8th January on the Sino-Japanese dispute says that the Belgian Government attaches the greatest importance to the observance of treaty obligations, and has particularly noted America's declaration that it does not intend to recognise any situation created in Manchuria by the use of the methods contrary to the Pact of Paris. The reply reminds the United States that the Belgian Government has made representations to the Chinese and Japanese diplomatic representatives at Brussels expressing the hope that endeavours of the League to effect a peaceful settlement may be successful.—Reuter.

ANGLO S. AFRICAN TRADE.

Sir F. Lewis On Need Of
Reciprocal Agreement.

LONDON, Jan. 19.
Rugby.—The future of trade between Britain and South Africa was discussed by Sir Frederick Lewis, presiding yesterday, at a meeting of the Houlder Line Ltd., who suggested that reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina and other countries similarly placed would seem to be highly desirable. "The Times" in a leading article on the subject refers to the effect of high tariffs and working of the most favoured nation clause. "With high tariffs the most favoured nation treatment is apt to work out as the most unfavourable nation treatment" all round, and the clause as it now functions certainly creates inequitable anomalies which can hardly fail to assist raising rather than the lowering of tariff barriers.—B. O. W.

BARODA STATE MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

To Be Held On 12th March
At Dabhoi.

(From a Correspondent.)
DABHOI, Jan. 18.
Baroda State Muslim Conference Reception Committee has elected Seth Mohamed Umer Abdurrahman and Maulavi Syed Murtaza as President of the Conference to be held here on 12th and 13th March next of the Reception Committee respectively. The fee for delegates and visitors is Rs. two and one respectively.

ARYA MAHILA NAHA SAMMELAN.

To Be Held On 6th February
At Bareilly.

(From a Correspondent.)
BAREILLY, Jan. 18.
The Arya Mahila Naha Sammelan will be held here on the occasion of the Arayan Congress on 6th, 7th and 8th February next. Doctor Kuntakumari presiding. Ladies are cordially invited.

Show-Falls In Kashmir.

POONA, Jan. 20.
There have again been local falls of snow in Kashmir, Sonamarg reporting half an inch. The temperature is generally above normal in Northwest India.

Forecast.—Precipitation will decrease in Kashmir and dry weather will continue elsewhere.—A.P.

Strike Fever Raging In Spain.

The general strike fever is still raging in Spain. Workers of Galicia have declared a strike throughout the Province beginning from 20th January. The leading Catholic newspaper of Madrid "El Debate" has been suspended for an indefinite period for a leader criticising Government in connection with labour troubles. 25 bandits attempted to hold up a goods train from Bilbao to Madrid. Civil guards arrived and opened fire and all the bandits fled. 15 have been arrested.—Reuter.

Parsi Lady Arrested For Picketing Mint.

WEDNESDAY'S ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

There was a sensation in the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday when three volunteers were arrested for selling "Congress Bulletins" at the Court premises. Two persons Dhondubhika and Shrinivas Shriram, belonging to the "Peoples' Battalion" were arrested in the Chief Magistrate's Court and a volunteer, Sitaram Mahaddeo was arrested in Mr. Khandalawala's Court for selling "Bulletins". At the Mint, picketing by volunteers attracted a large number of people on Wednesday morning. The police arrested thirteen persons which included four Mahomedans. Miss Wadia, a Parsi lady, was also arrested by the police for picketing near the Mint. She is a graduate of the Elphinstone College and the daughter of the late F. R. Wadia, Solicitor.

Those sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Wednesday in connection with picketing near the Mint were the following—
(1) S. Mukerji, (2) Shankar Somji, (3) Ismail Moosa, (4) Mohmed Gulam, (5) P. Venkats, (6) Chimanlal Gajadha, (7) Bhagar Singh, (8) Narayan Shivram, (9) Abdul Aziz and (10) Abdul Kadar.

**FOUR MONTHS FOR DISOBEY-
ING COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.**
Pandurang Nathu, who was standing near the Mint, was arrested by the police for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order, directing the public not to gather in crowds at places where picketing was going on.

The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, under Section 22 of Ordinance 2, for disobeying the Commissioner's order.

The police, in their evidence stated that the accused was warned more than once, but would not move from the place. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that when the sergeant ordered him to go, he was about to go away from the place, but before he could do so, he was put under arrest.

The accused was given four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT CHARGE FAILS.

Ranjit Karamsi was then charged with stopping a man from carrying foreign cloth.

Sub-Inspector Kamat, in his evidence deposed that he saw one Jivaji Dulaji being surrounded by a crowd of about 100 men, who de-

SERGEANT ATTACKED IN DACC.

Two Suspects Arrested.

DACCA, Jan. 20.
While Police Sergeant Bourne of the Dacca Police was returning to his quarters in Azimpara last night, he was suddenly attacked by unknown men who stabbed him in the head as a result of which he was rendered unconscious and his revolver taken away. When he regained consciousness later, he quickly brought the matter to the notice of the Lalbagh Police. It is understood that the police searched Jagannath Hall attached to the Dacca University this morning in this connection and made two arrests.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA AGRAWAL SEVA SAMITI.

Its Activities At 'Magh Mela'.

(From a Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.
About 150 Scouts and Girl Guides of the All-India Agrawal Seva Samiti and Boy Scouts' Association, Allahabad, were posted to the different areas in the "Magh Mela" to help the congregations. The Girl Guides helped the old ladies and young girls in taking their dip in the Sarangam at personal risk. The Scouts saved two young men from drowning. The work of both the Scouts and Guides was appreciated by the public.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANS-ATLANTIQUE.

Commission Against Govt.
Plan Of Help.

SPECIAL CABLE.

Paris.—The Finance Commission of the Senate has rejected the Government's plan of assistance to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The Commission has decided that apart from purely temporary financial arrangements, the only measure it can support will be the establishment of a new organisation within the framework of the general policy of development of the mercantile marine and such project cannot be drawn up until the Company has been put on a sound financial basis. The questionnaire on this is being submitted to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT BILBAO.

Rigorous Regime Of "Law And
Order" Threatened.

MADRID, Jan. 19.
The situation at Bilbao where the general strike is complete was considered at a meeting of the Cabinet which, after hearing the report from the Minister of Interior upon the attempts of the extremists on both sides to disturb public order, decided to proceed with the maximum rigour of law against the disturbers of public peace and take necessary preventive measures including the invoking of laws for the defence of the Republic.—Reuter.